New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Antagonistic Elements of Americanism at Syracuse.

Mass Meetings of the Fillmoreites and the Fremonters.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FILLMOREITES

A Bomb-Shell Discharged by Mr. Luther Caldwell.

Nominating Convention called by the North Americans.

ENDORSEMENT OF FREMONT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

At 8 o'clock the two mass meetings announced for last evening were held—that of the North Americans at Bastable Arcade, and that of the Fillmoreites in the open air in front of Market Hall.

The Fillmore meeting numbered about six hundred and fifty persons, including boys, Republicans and Democrats, who were present from curiosity. A torchlight procession formed part of the arrangement, but its numbers were insignificant—by actual count, one hundred and sixty-three, and the larger part boys.

The principal actors and speakers at the meeting were WILLIAM LESLIE, Attorney-General CUSHING, and E. G. PEYTON, of Brooklyn Valley—of which place he is a native, and whereof he resides; but [illegible] by the Fillmoreites, as Hon. B. G. PEYTON, of Tennessee.

The speeches of Messrs. LESLIE and CUSHING were [illegible] on so many other occasions and in so many other places as has delivered.

A gentleman of intelligence, of this city, proposed in the hearing of your correspondent a bet, that if a vote could be taken at once a majority present would be found for FREMONT. The bet was not taken!

The North American rally was intensely enthusiastic, and larger by far than the gathering of the Fillmoreites. The indications were unmistakeably clear that the sympathies of the people of this section are with the former, and that Onondaga County is sure for FREMONT by a large majority.

The North Americans gathered after their meeting and organized.

To-day their Council or Order will meet, when it is supposed they will receive large accessions and put themselves afloat in their new ship. Its principles are those of Freedom, Protestantism, and Republicanism, admitting all Protestant American citizens, but excluding Roman Catholics. To Political Romanism it is strongly antagonistic.

The North Americans are, then, the Anti-Roman Catholic party, as contradistinguished from the Fillmoreites and Democrats—the former fraternizing with the Roman Catholics by [illegible] them in their organization, and the latter relying upon them as a considerable portion of their political power.

It is a significant fact respecting the religious [illegible] of Colonel FREMONT, that the North Americans, who bolted from the American National Council and Nominating Convention in Philadelphia, by reason of the admission therein of delegates representing a Roman Catholic constituency—thus taking the most decided position as Anti-Roman Catholics, and still maintaining that position—have selected and nominated him as their candidate for the Presidency. It is an argument conclusive against the charge, so assiduously promulgated by the Fillmoreites, that he is a Roman Catholic—unless, indeed, it can be believed that so large and respectable a body of intelligent men would so stultify themselves as, after seceding from their National Council and Nominating Convention, by reason of the affiliation of those bodies with Roman Catholics, to deliberately choose a Roman Catholic as their Presidential candidate. This assumption [illegible] the charge that Col. FREMONT is a Roman Catholic is false. The charge is believed to have originated with ERASTUS BROOKS, in order, as Mr. BUCHANAN proposes shall still be done, to [illegible] the support of FREMONT Anti-Nebraska Americans, and particularly to do away with the effect of the indorsement of him by the Anti-Roman Catholics or North Americans upon the foreign members of the American Protestant Association, and propitiate those members with those [illegible] and their party.

It is thought the ruse will fail of its intended effect, and that the American Protestants will in no case vote for Mr. FILLMORE, standing as he does the nominee of Roman Catholics, affiliating with them as members of his party, and owing and owning to them political obligations, to be paid by him if elected. W.

Second Day's Proceedings.

THE NORTH AMERICANS.

The North American organization convened this morning at 9 o'clock, to the number of about 150. Many new members were introduced. But little business was transacted beyond making provision for carrying the organization into the several towns in the State. They assume that upon their platform the Americans and lovers of Republican Liberty will very generally come to a stand.

A large number of their members being obliged to leave for their homes, the balance, to the number of about 100, adjourned to Calliopean Hall at 11 o'clock.

At this Convention, the announcement was soon made of an attempt in the Fillmore Council to bring the party represented there to an adoption of the positions of the Binghamton Platform in respect to the present National Administration and to the extension of Slavery, by a prominent and earnest American, and that the same had failed. This announcement was immediately followed by the appearance of Mr. LUTHER CALDWELL, of Rockland, the gentleman who made the attempt referred to.

Mr. CALDWELL was received with great enthusiasm. He was at once called to the stand to make a statement of his position, to account for his secession from the Fillmoreites and his appearance as a North American. Mr. CALDWELL accordingly proceeded to say that he was an American, earnest for Americanism, Protestantism, and Freedom; that he had long and actively labored for those principles, and had believed himself in a party acting them in common with himself, and in the conviction of the necessity of a thorough avowal of certain positions connected with them, had proposed and offered in the Fillmore State Council the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the attempts made in Congress during the late session, and particularly in the United States Senate, to suppress freedom of speech, as manifested in the brutal, clandestine and cowardly assault of BROOKS upon CHARLES SUMNER, deserve and should receive the execration of the people of the United States, and that all those, irrespective of party, who, by their votes in Congress or otherwise, have sustained BROOKS in his infamous conduct, are justly obnoxious to the same reprobation.

Resolved, That the well-nigh fatal assault upon Freedom, in the outrages perpetrated in Kansas under the protection of the present National Administration, and the failure of Congress effectually to interpose and prevent those enormous aggressions upon the sovereignty of the actual inhabitants of that Territory, merit the unqualified condemnation of all lovers of republican liberty, and that no true American should be indifferent to the same, or fail, by word and act, in all fitting ways, to vindicate the oppressed against their oppression and oppressors.

Resolved, That the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act for the government of the Territories are fallacious in theory; and that this Convention deem it the duty of the American Party in this State and Nation boldly to assert and firmly maintain the doctrine of our fathers, that the government of the Territories is vested in, and should be exercised by, Congress.

Resolved, That this Council denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as destructive to the repose, harmony and fraternal relations of the country; and that the Territory which was covered by it must, and shall be preserved to Freedom, so that Slavery may not exist therein, nor Slave States, formed therefrom, be admitted into this Union.

These resolutions, Mr. C. said, he offered in that body, with the statement that he believed the American Party in the State of New-York to be Anti-Nebraska in sentiment, and that he wished to place it upon record that such is its position; that, in his view, the adoption of his resolutions would promote the success of the American ticket in the North—particularly in the States of New-York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—while at present the party is daily losing ground in those States from the position in which it is placed before the people on the subject of Slavery; that with these and such like arguments he urged their adoption; that the Council was thereby thrown into the wildest state of excitement; that scores of members flocked around him and besought him to withdraw the resolutions,—some urging that if adopted the South would be driven from the support of FILLMORE, and for this reason, that however truly they embodied the views of the party in New-York, it would not do to set them forth. Moreover, that their adoption would repel from them the Administration-Nebraska voters, whom they were expecting would support FILLMORE in the State of New-York; and more seriously still, that their rejection, should they be offered, would drive from the support of FILLMORE thousands of Anti-Nebraska voters, now acting with the party in this State; that by such considerations they had sought to influence him, but failing, President SAMMONS summarily ended the difficulty by declaring the resolutions out of order; that he thereupon appealed from that decision, but President SAMMONS was sustained by the Council, which thus rejected the resolutions; that he then returned to President SAMMONS his commission as Deputy for Rockland County, withdrew from all connection with that organization, and retired.

The statement of Mr. CALDWELL was listened to with the profoundest interest, and a touching and eloquent address made by him, upon the principles of North Americans, and expressive of his sympathy with and determination henceforward actively to support them, was greeted with rounds of applause.

The resolutions of Mr. CALDWELL were immediately adopted by the North Americans unanimously, together with the following:

Resolved, That the State Council now in session in this city is repudiated by this body; that its unconstitutional and illegal action has freed Americans from all obligation of allegiance to it or its decrees, and that this body is the true American organization of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON be and the same are hereby repudiated by this body.

Resolved, That JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the nominee for the Presidency of the American National Convention, held in the City of New-York, June 12, standing upon the positions of the Binghamton platform, as the opponent of the present National Administration, and as opposed to Slavery extension, be and he is hereby adopted as the candidate of true Americans of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That the State Committee be recommended to call a State Nominating Convention, to consist of two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in the city of Syracuse, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Committee was appointed to draft an address to the Americans of the State, setting forth the facts in relation to the action of the Fillmore Delegates to the State Council, and the action of North Americans rendered necessary thereby.

The organization then adjourned.

THE FILLMOREITES.

The Fillmore Council met at 9 o'clock. The proceedings in the early part of the session were unimportant. The persons present were fewer in number than yesterday by about one-third, and nearly all of them were readily recognized as, by former associations, Old-Line Whigs and Hunker Democrats.

Two resolutions were jointly introduced, [illegible] providing for the appointment of a Committee to explain to the people the split that took place in the Council yesterday; the other indorsing the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

A motion was at once made to lay the resolutions on the table, and was on the point of being adopted, when the predicament in which the measure would place them was discovered, and after an earnest appeal that such a course should not be taken, the former resolution was laid on the table, and the latter adopted.

A motion followed that the Council proceed to nominate an Electoral ticket, but the same was lost—whether by reason of an uncertainty as to whether or not there should be a Fillmore Electoral ticket in the State, was not stated. The matter was referred to a State Nominating Convention proposed to be holden hereafter.

Buchanan men who are here have expressed great anxiety that FILLMORE shall be adhered to and supported by the Americans, for the advantage of their candidate—asserting, as did a prominent member of the late Cincinnati Convention, that FREMONT would thus be defeated, and the Democrats would have for BUCHANAN the Fillmore electors—for which concession they would be able to satisfy the Fillmore portion of the American Party.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee to address the clergy respecting their interference in political matters.

Mr. CALDWELL then offered his resolutions, an account of which is given above, in his statement to the North Americans.

After the appointment of a State Executive Committee, consisting of ten whose names we have not, but whom we heard a member of the body from New-York speak of as old fogies; the designation of this city as the place for holding their next session, and the city of Rochester as that for the meeting of their Nominating Convention, on the 4th Tuesday of September, and the transaction of some other business of comparative indifference, the Council adjourned to digest what they had heard, ponder on what they had done, bill and coo with Nebraska Democrats, gull the foreign Protestants, humbug the South, hoodwink Anti-Nebraska Americans, cater to Old-Line Whigs, and keep them satisfied that it is justifiable for the rule and government of a great political party that black balls should exclude any man or men from membership with such party in this land of Republican liberty, and to meditate upon the wholesome consideration that was officially presented to them; that they are in debt $16,000. W.

P. S.—Let me say that your regular telegraphic reporter has not been here; that the dispatch in the TIMES of to-day as from him, was furnished by C. E. [illegible], of the Albany *Statesman*, a Fillmoreite, and was not true in its statement of the number of delegates present. Instead of 800 there were at no time over 250 present, nor over 250 delegates and others admitted as delegates to swell the current. W.

Meeting of the American State Council.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The American State Council met again at 9 o'clock this morning. A large amount of business relative to the Order was dispatched. Reports of Committees, &c., were received. Rochester was selected as the place for holding the State Nominating Convention. The Council has nearly completed its labors with entire harmony and will soon adjourn.

A LATER DISPATCH.

Mr. LUTHER CALDWELL, of Rockland County, offered a series of resolutions denouncing the attempts to gag free speech at Washington, and condemning the members of Congress who sustained BROOKS in his attack on Mr. SUMNER; deploring the Kansas outrages and the failure of Congress to effectually interfere; denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska act, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c. Mr. SAMMONS, the President, ruled the resolutions out of order. Mr. CALDWELL appealed from the decision. The Council voted to sustain the Chair, thus rejecting the resolutions. Thereupon a small number of Free-Soil delegates withdrew from the Council.

Resolutions ratifying the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON were then adopted unanimously, and after appointing a State Central Committee, and selecting Troy as the place for the next semi-annual meeting, the Council adjourned.

THE ANTI-FILLMORE COUNCIL.

The Free-Soil delegates to the American State Council organized in Calliopean Hall this morning by the election of Hon. AMBROSE STEVENS President, and Dr. FERGUSON, of Oneida, Secretary.

Mr. CALDWELL made a statement of the proceedings of the Fillmore Council, and read the resolutions which had been rejected in that body. The resolutions rejected by the Fillmore Council were unanimously adopted with following additional:

Resolved, That the State Council now in session in this city, is repudiated by this body; that its unconstitutional and illegal action has freed Americans from all obligation and allegiance to it or its decrees, and that this body is the true American organization of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON be and are hereby repudiated by this body.

Resolved, That JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the nominee for the Presidency of the American National Convention held in the City of New-York, June 12th, standing upon the positions of the Binghamton Platform, as the opponent of the present National Administration, and as opposed to Slavery extension, be and is hereby adopted as the candidate of true Americans of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That the State Committee be recommended to call a State Nominating Convention, to consist of two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in the city of Syracuse, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Committee was appointed to draft an address to the Americans of the State, setting forth the facts in relation to the action of the Fillmore delegates to the State Council, and their own action, rendered necessary thereby. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Illinois en route for New-York with $1,500,000 in Treasure.

Two More Executions by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived at the Balize. She brings San Francisco dates to the 5th, and Aspinwall of the 20th August.

The steamer *Illinois* left Aspinwall on the latter date for New-York, with one million and a half in treasure, five hundred passengers, and the California mails of Aug. 5.

Business was dull at San Francisco.

The Vigilance Committee was in full force. They made many additional arrests, and executed two persons since the departure of the last steamer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Vigilance Committee on the 29th of July hung JOSEPH HETHERINGTON for the murder of Dr. RANDALL a few days previously; also, a man named BRACE for a murder committed by him a year ago.

Judge TERRY was still kept prisoner by the Committee. Mr. HOPKINS, whom he stabbed, had recovered.

Several attempts had been made to fire both San Francisco and Sacramento.

The loss by the Sierra Nevada fire is set down at $2,000,000.

The failure of Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co. to pay the State and City Coupons in New-York had created a feeling of indignation throughout the State, and the State Treasurer was to provide for the speedy payment of the overdue interest.

The crops throughout the State were in a satisfactory condition.

The San Francisco markets were active during the early part of the fortnight, but closed dull.

Serious disturbances had occurred in different parts of the State between Americans and foreigners.

The San Francisco papers say that three hundred recruits for WALKER would leave in the next steamer for Nicaragua.

Important From Nicaragua.

The latest dates from Nicaragua are to the 9th inst., and the accounts represent the condition of WALKER as very precarious.

A large body of troops from San Salvador and Guatemala were at Leon, under command of Gen. CABANANO.

Many desertions are reported among WALKER's men, including, it is said, one entire company.

A report was current that WALKER had revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Leon.

Another attempted revolution in Costa Rica had been suppressed.

Colonel SALIZAR had been convicted of treason to WALKER's Government and shot. Several natives had also been shot for the same cause at Masaya. It is said that certain papers found on the person of SALIZAR led to the dismissal of the British Consul at Leon.

The Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY INJURED—PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN—STOPPAGE OF COAL TRADE.

EASTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The man killed by the accident here was a fireman named GEORGE HOWE, of Waterbury, Conn.

JOHN GEARY, the engineer, is supposed to be fatally injured.

The bridge was constructed of eight timbers in the usual form, with an arch on each side, and persons had been employed yesterday in keying it up, and had only partially finished the work. The whole weight was on a few bars which gave way.

The weight of the engines was about 90 tons.

The engines had just crossed the bridge on the lower track, and were returning to Phillipsburg on the upper track, one pushing the other, when just as the head one had reached the abutment on the Jersey side, the span gave way, carrying the engine and tender into the canal below, and leaving the other hanging on the timbers, a third of the way down.

The track of the Belvidere road passes at this point on a bridge some 20 feet below; and part of this bridge was carried away.

The accident occurred at 6¾ o'clock, at the exact time the Philadelphia train was due at that point, but fortunately was five minutes behind time.

By this accident the connection of the Lehigh Valley and New-Jersey roads is interrupted, and there will be a stoppage of the coal trade to New-York until the bridge is repaired, which will require several months. The Morris Canal will also be interrupted for a week or ten days, but the connection of the Belvidere Road on the lower track is not interrupted.

The Affair of Honor at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The duel reported yesterday as to have come off between Messrs. BROWN and REYNOLDS, was fought this morning, [illegible]. BROWN was wounded in the knee at the [illegible] fire. REYNOLDS was not hurt. The difficulty was then amicably settled by the seconds of each party withdrawing all offensive language on both sides.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Contest Drawing to a Close—Another Conference Committee—The Adjournment—The Debate in the Senate—Workmen at the Springfield Armory Discharged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The contest is drawing to a close. On a test question—WHEELER's motion instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report an Army bill without the proviso—the Speaker's casting vote made a tie. To-morrow, HARRISON of Ohio and WELLS of Wisconsin, who arrived to-day, may defeat the proviso. KNOTT is also expected.

As the vote was taken by tellers, and not by Ayes and Noes, it is hoped that some of the Republicans failed to vote.

The Senate insisted on striking out the proviso, and requested another Conference Committee. The House also insisted, and complied with the request, and the two branches of the Committee meet to-night. They will probably report a disagreement to-morrow.

The Senate is disposed to agree with the House's resolution adjourning Congress, if final action can then be had on the Army bill.

The President, it is said, will not call another session if the bill fails.

The Senate debate to-day was long and animated. Mr. WELLER, somewhat frightened by the Fremont demonstrations in California, reluctantly voted with his fellow Buchanniers to table his bill repealing certain of the tyrannical laws of Kansas.

Mr. CLAYTON denounced these enactments as worse than the decrees of the Stuarts.

Mr. WILSON thoroughly overhauled them, charging the Senate with insisting to employ the Army to enforce them.

Mr. SEWARD ridiculed the fear of dissolving the Union and revolution.

Mr. DOUGLAS indulged in a characteristic vilification of the Republican Senators, accusing them of concocting civil war, rejoicing at murder and robbery, and being responsible for the bloodshed in Kansas.

Secretary DAVIS told a representative to-day that the workmen at the Springfield Armory, engaged in manufacturing arms, are discharged. Those engaged in repairing will be retained, so long as the funds last. The Armorers are mostly Fremonters, who hold the Administration responsible for their discharge. S.

Gen. Smith's Letter to the War Department on the Kansas Troubles, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

One of the letters produced by General CASS, to-day, in the Senate, from General SMITH to the War Department is dated Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 4. General SMITH says he would not notice the reports in the newspapers of Committees applying to him for protection, and his refusal to grant it and other such things, if he did not see the objects for which such reports were circulated.

He pronounces the whole a gross fabrication, with no foundation in any of them. The troops have not, he asserts, committed any act, since he has been with them, which looked like an attempt to interfere with the citizens, except that of guarding persons charged with treason and in custody of the Marshal. The second letter is dated the 11th, and in it Gen. SMITH states he had received a letter from Gov. SHANNON, asking him to take the field with the whole disposable force in the Territory to prevent ingress of General LANE's party by the Northern boundary of the Territory, adding: "The information given to the Governor is so exaggerated, and is to my knowledge so incorrect, that I declined making a movement that would introduce as much disorder as existed six weeks ago. Captain WOOD, with his Company of First Cavalry, is upon the Northern frontier, and I shall depend on his reports to govern my action. Some of the companies along the Kansas River were sent by the Commanding officer at the Governor's request to break up the camp of armed men at the several places he designated. On the arrival of the troops not only were no camp formed, but none ever existed there or anywhere else in the neighborhood. I know that each party are trying to engage the action of the troops in repelling their adversaries. I place no dependence on reports which do not come from what I consider good authority."

Committee Conference on Army bill in session to-night.

Illness of the President—Sentence of Major Howe Approved.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The President is under medical treatment for a slight attack of chills and fever.

The sentence of the Court-Martial, suspending Major MARSHALL S. HOWE from his command and pay (proper) for three months, for neglect, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in Minnesota, has been approved by the Secretary of War.

According to official dispatches from Gen. SMITH, the disturbances in Kansas are greatly exaggerated.

Col. SUMNER has leave for a brief absence. He has not yet responded to the demand of the Secretary of War, for explanations relative to his late military conduct.

XXXIVth CONGRESS——Extra Session.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

THE U. S. TROOPS IN KANSAS.

Mr. CASS presented letters from Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, which he obtained at the War Department, giving an account of the movements of the United States troops in Kansas.

The letters were read.

Gen. SMITH states that the reports which have been going the rounds of the newspapers, are gross fabrications, and that the troops have not done anything to interfere with the citizens, excepting to guard the prisoners charged with treason.

MR. WELLER'S BILL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill introduced yesterday, by Mr. WELLER, to repeal certain laws of the Kansas Legislature.

Mr. HUNTER stated that the Senate had already passed bills containing the same provisions as this, and sent them to the House. He said that while the Senate on one hand is willing to repeal certain laws which they believe contrary to the Constitution of the United States, a majority of the House would not consent to act thus partially, unless they could at the same time repeal a great many more of them. It was thus manifestly impossible that this bill could ever become a law, and the only effect of continuing debate on it would be to delay the action of the Senate on the appropriation bill, and perhaps get up another political issue. There was no necessity for this. The political issues were already well defined before the people. The Senate had already twice expressed its opinion on this point. He would therefore move in order to get up the army bill, now on the table, that this bill be laid on the table.

Mr. WELLER asked him to withdraw that motion to allow him to make a few remarks.

Mr. HUNTER acquiesced.

Mr. WELLER stated that he had introduced his bill without consultation with any of his political associates, and he regretted very much that he was not sustained by them in his desire to adopt a conciliatory course towards the House. While he entertained great regard for their opinions, he was compelled to differ from them in relation to this matter. He was actuated by a desire to wipe out of the statute book of one of the Territories, laws which, in his judgment, were clearly unconstitutional, and, at the same time, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was anxious to do all in his power to facilitate the passage of the Army Appropriation bill. He would compromise whenever it could be done without the sacrifice of principle—but when he had brought forward his bill, actuated by these motives, he was not met by a spirit of conciliation or compromise upon the other side of the chamber. The Senator from Massachusetts proposed an amendment to the bill, which he (WELLER) knew could never receive the sanction of the majority of the Senate, with whom he (WELLER) was politically affiliated. When he found his effort to settle the unfortunate difficulty between the two Houses was thus met with opposition from his own party friends, and was met by the other side of the chamber with attempts to load it down with obnoxious amendments so as to prevent its passage, he had no further compromise to offer. He had no [illegible] against the House, but the matter had now become a contest of physical endurance, and he was content to let things take their course and see which House would first yield.

Mr. HUNTER renewed his motion to lay the bill on the table.

THE BILL TABLED.

Motion agreed to by 28 against 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge, Douglas, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Toombs, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Clayton, Crittenden, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Houston, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

THE ARMY BILL TAKEN UP.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Army bill.

Mr. HUNTER stated that this bill was the bill upon which the two Houses disagreed at the adjournment of the last session. There had been conferences upon it which were unsuccessful, but although the last vote of the House was to adhere to their disagreement to the Senate amendment, he was willing to give the House as many chances to vote upon this question as they could have, and he therefore moved the Senate insist and ask another conference. He had no doubt of his parliamentary right to make this motion. He desired to take away all ground of objection that the Senate had not shown a proper degree of courtesy towards the House. This would give the House two more opportunities to vote upon the question. When the bill should go back to the House, if there should be a majority in that body in favor of passing the bill in the usual form, they would have an opportunity to recede, or if another Committee of conference should be appointed and be unable to agree, when that fact should be reported to the House, there would still be a chance to take another vote upon receding. Thus they would have ample opportunity to reconsider what he could not help regarding as an unwise and hasty determination upon their part to persist in a proposition to which the Senate could never agree.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, said he should vote for the motion of Mr. HUNTER with great pleasure, but he rose principally for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression which seemed to have prevailed in some quarters with reference to his remarks on a former occasion with regard to this bill. It had been thought that he was willing to recede, but he expressed no such opinion, although he earnestly contended that the Senate ought to insist and ask a Committee of Conference instead of adhering. He took this opportunity to ask Mr. CASS whether he understood from these letters which he had caused to be read this morning, there were at this time no disturbances in Kansas.

Mr. CASS replied that they were the latest official returns that had been received at the War Department, and they showed what had been the conduct of the military there. As to the subsequent telegraphic reports, there might be some foundation for them, although it was very probable that the actual condition of things was exaggerated.

Mr. BELL said twice before he had been led to suppose that all the difficulties were terminated, from information derived from the Executive Departments, and from officers in command in Kansas that there were ample forces there to suppress all disorder. Upon both these occasions, however, it turned out that he had been deceived again. If difficulties still exist there, as he was afraid was the case, he hoped that measures would be taken to restore tranquillity, and he hailed with pleasure the movement of the Senator from Virginia (HUNTER) for another Committee of Conference on this bill.

Mr. CLAYTON was glad to hear the motion of the Senator from Virginia, but he thought it would have been much better to start right and pursue a straightforward course than to go wrong and have to back out. The majority of the Senate were wrong the other day, when they undertook to adhere to their disagreement on a bill precisely like this, and he hoped they would now agree to another Committee of Conference. He proceeded to comment with much severity on what he termed the infamous laws of the Kansas Legislature, saying they should be repealed before the adjournment of Congress, and if the Senate refuse to take that step the responsibility must rest upon them. One of these laws sentenced a man to hard labor for not less than two years for discussing the question whether Slavery does or does not legally exist in Kansas. It was not less than two years, but it might be fifty years, and if a man should live to the age of Methuselah, he might be confined nine hundred and odd years for that offence. This was as tyrannical an act as was ever passed by the Stuarts, Tudors or Plantagenets of England. These laws also require test oaths to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and there were hundreds of honest men in the Union who, while they never intended to resist that law, would never take an oath to support it. Such laws as these he characterized as infamous and oppressive, and there were others as bad as these, and unless the Committee of Conference should go the whole length and repeal these abominable laws the responsibility of refusing will rest upon the Senate as well as the House.

Mr. WILSON read extracts from the *Congressional Globe* of debates in former years upon appropriation bills, to show that the course of the House in inserting the Kansas proviso was neither unprecedented nor unparliamentary, and that the Senator from Virginia himself (HUNTER) had voted for measures of general legislation when inserted in appropriation bills. Then there was no pretence that such action was revolutionary or factious, but now the cry is raised that the responsibility of defeating the Army bill must rest upon the House of Representatives in consequence of its proviso, to which the Senate refuses to agree. The Senator from Virginia the other day moved to adhere, and said he was willing to let the issue go before the country and take the responsibility, but now the majority dared not accept that issue, and were willing to ask another conference, and that Senator took the lead and made the motion. This was neither more nor less than backing out, and it showed their position was untenable. He proceeded to read extracts from articles written by JAMES MADISON, in the *Federalist*, to show it was the right of the House to refuse appropriations, unless their equality as one branch of the National Legislature was conceded by the Senate.

The motion of Mr. HUNTER was then agreed to by Yeas 33; Nays 6.

Nays—Messrs. Durkee, Foster, Harlan, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Messrs. HUNTER, CRITTENDEN and BIGLER were appointed the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BENJAMIN desiring to address the Senate on the subject of the resolution submitted by Mr. CLAYTON, for a Select Committee of Conference, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. BENJAMIN said the extraordinary remarks of the Senator from Delaware (CLAYTON) were heard by him with equal surprise and pain. His observations seemed to cast improper reflections upon a majority of the Senate. As to the laws of Kansas, which he (CLAYTON) denounced as infamous, he (BENJAMIN) maintained that Congress had no right to repeal the legislation of any other body than itself either of State or Territory, and it was not just to cast the responsibility on the Senate for refusing to do so. He replied to the remarks of Mr. WILSON, relative to the authorities of MADISON, and said they had no relevance to a case like the present. The present alarming affairs in Kansas had shown that the effect of the fanatics in the other House was to have Congress adjourn without making appropriations for the Army, in order to foment civil war and carry the Presidential election. The traitors throughout the entire North were banded together to produce bloodshed, slaughter, rapine, and destruction in that Territory, for the purpose of making political capital.

Mr. CLAYTON replied, defending the propriety of the remarks which he had made. He insisted that his strictures upon the laws of Kansas were just and proper, and urged the passage of a bill repealing those enactments.

Mr. BENJAMIN said if Mr. WELLER's bill could be protected from amendment or discussion, the majority of the Senate would undoubtedly pass it at once.

Mr. CLAYTON said he could not be answerable as to that. If one of these Free-Soil gentlemen, who were generally long winded, [laughter,] should choose to get up and talk an hour or two he could not stop him, but he would not himself say one word except "aye" upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN—We shall say nothing but "Aye," too.

Mr. MASON—For one I should certainly say "No."

Mr. CLAYTON—I am afraid that there are divers others who would say "No."

Mr. WILSON remarked, as much blame had been attached to him for offering his amendment not to strike out but simply to add to the bill, he would remind Senators that a motion was made to lay the bill on the table before he offered his amendment.

Mr. CLAYTON remarked to Mr. BENJAMIN, [illegible] of the Senate to repeal those odious laws. [illegible] the other branch shall thus be [illegible] the House, let them, if they dare, refuse to pass the Army bill. He would bring forward such a measure.

Mr. BENJAMIN [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. DOUGLAS accused Mr. SEWARD with making merry over the defeat of the Army bill, though evil and mischievous consequences would thus result. He was unable to enter into that tone of feeling which made Mr. SEWARD so exultant and jubilant. Whenever an attempt is made to [illegible] the Government, whether good or bad, the first thing was to disband the army, as in this case. Directly the telegraph communicated the fact of the defeat of the Army bill, civil war would commence in Kansas, where already buildings had been destroyed, post-offices burned, and [illegible] people shot down in cold blood without [illegible] pretence. For weeks and months there had been peace and quiet, and order in Kansas. The people were happy in the security which surrounded them, and there would not now be intelligence of bloodshed and murder if General LANE had not been sent by the Free-Soil Party to get up a civil war. [illegible] there is not one of you "Republicans" who does not rejoice when the news of a new murder reaches you. You nightly pray that some man from the North may be murdered, that you may weep over his body, and if a Pro-Slavery man is killed, it is all right. [illegible] much political capital. He believed that every drop of blood shed in Kansas rested on the souls of the political party which is carrying out the plans of civil war to help them in the Presidential election. He said it was merely a pretence that the laws of Kansas were the cause of the troubles. The Presidential question was the sole cause of their revolutionary movements in that quarter.

Mr. WILSON—Order reigns in Warsaw.

Mr. DOUGLAS—All such cant phrases are used for the purpose of concealing real designs. All of you know that those laws are not the cause of the disturbances. Mr. DOUGLAS then defended the President.

Mr. CLAYTON's resolution was tabled, when the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MCQUEEN asked but did not obtain leave to offer a preamble declaring it manifest that no Army bill can be passed, and concluding with a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on Thursday next, at four o'clock.

ABSENTEES.

Mr. ROBISON asked but did not obtain leave to offer a resolution requiring the Speaker to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring all absentees to the bar of the House, excepting those engaged on account of the sickness of themselves or families, and that such absentees be [illegible] their own expense.

REPORT OF THE [illegible] ASSAULT.

The House tabled a resolution from the Committee on Printing, to print ten thousand copies of the report of the assault by Mr. BROOKS upon Mr. SUMNER.

NO GENERAL LEGISLATION.

Several gentlemen attempted to introduce bills, but objections were made from both sides of the House—the expressed reason being a determination to proceed with general legislation.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, after saying it was evident no business could be transacted, moved that the House adjourn.

Motion disagreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved a call of the House.

Motion disagreed to by [illegible].

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

Mr. CHAFFEE asked leave to introduce a resolution that, the Senate concurring, so much of the Army bill as is contained between the [illegible] the one hundred and thirty-[illegible] be stricken out and the residue thereof be declared passed, for the specified purposes therein contained, and for no other purpose or purposes whatsoever.

The items merely provide for the expenses of the War Department proper, including arsenals, armories, surveys, armament and fortifications, without reference to army operations.

Messrs. GIDDINGS, FLORENCE, and others objected.

Mr. WAKEMAN's resolution, offered yesterday, proposing to make a proper deduction from the pay of members who, by reason of pairing off, shall decline to act or vote in the House, was then tabled.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress, the Senate concurring, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Adopted, 110 against 72.

ANOTHER ARMY BILL.

Mr. WHEELER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill which he proposed, being substantially the same, with the omission of the Kansas proviso, as that heretofore acted on, for the support of the Army. The Committee to have leave to report at any time.

Mr. WHEELER moved the previous question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked Mr. WHEELER to permit him to offer additional instructions.

Mr. ORR and others objected.

Mr. STANTON raised a point that it was not in order to introduce a second bill substantially the same as that acted on by the House at the present session, the one being a bar to the other. This was not only a second but a third bill, and the appropriations were only a thousand dollars less than in former bills, which did not change the principle. The course now attempted was unheard of in Parliamentary practice.

The Speaker said that only one bill had been introduced during the present session, the other lying over from last. The proviso in the present having been omitted, made it different in substance. In the opinion of the Chair, therefore, the resolution was in order.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, again appealed to Mr. WHEELER to have his (CAMPBELL's) additional instructions to the Committee read.

Mr. WHEELER objected.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired what would be the effect of refusing to second the demand for the previous question?

The Speaker replied—If debate arise, the resolution must go over.

After taking a vote on seconding the demand for the previous question, the tellers reported, ayes 88, noes, 88.

The Speaker thereupon voted in the negative, making a tie vote, in which case the question was lost.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, saying that he desired to debate the resolution, it went over, under the rule.

Mr. HOUSTON—Does the gentleman propose to debate the resolution?

Mr. WASHBURNE—I do.

Mr. HOUSTON—Is it for the purpose of killing the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE—No; for the purpose of amending it.

Mr. HOUSTON—That is the way to kill it.

Mr. [illegible], of Georgia, with a view of enabling the gentleman from Maine to debate the bill, moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, objected, [illegible] refused to have his instructions read.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, remarked that he desired them to be read.

Mr. VAIL offered Mr. WHEELER's resolution, and moved the previous question.

Mr. MATTESON made an incidental motion to adjourn, [illegible].

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, raised a question, that the resolution could not be received, being identical with the one of Mr. WHEELER's.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. [illegible] moved an adjournment. Negatived.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, inquired whether a gentleman could take a paper in the custody of the Clerk and offer it again in the House?

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. WASHBURNE said it had been done.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

[illegible] DEAD.

[illegible] commented with [illegible] the Report of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., as referee, in the matter of making [illegible] among the claimants of the amount awarded for the land at the corner of Beekman-street and Park-row, occupied with private vaults and graves, and which was taken in the recent widening of the former street.

Mr. RUGGLES is beyond doubt a gentleman of ability and research, and his Report not only interesting but elaborate. I must be allowed, however, to say that, in my judgment, its history is better than its law, and even from the former I shall beg leave to dissent in many respects.

The Report is not only legal and historical, but it admits of subdivisions; it is in each branch also religious and secular. The referee has indeed virtually taken "The Church" as *his* defendant, and belabors her with chivalrous courage, through several columns of the New-York *Observer*, of May 8, now in my hands, which some friend has been polite enough to send me through the Post-Office.

First, as to its law. In 1801 a Mr. SHERWOOD was buried in one of the eighty graves disturbed by the street improvement. A marble tombstone, inscribed with his name, still stood over the remains which were identified by a daughter, who, with filial reverence, gave a zealous attention to their proper reinterment. "His skull and bones, and portions of his grave-clothing, were found lying in his grave." As to this grave and its contents, the following are about the propositions the report suggests, by way of question, but leaves, after all, unsolved: (1.) "Who is legally and primarily entitled to the custody of a dead body?" (2.) "Who is legally bound to bury it?" (3.) "If a body be ejected from its place of burial, who then is legally and primarily entitled to its custody, and who is bound to rebury it?" (4.) "Had any one any legal interest in that grave, or a right to preserve the repose of its occupant?" (5.) "Or legal interest in the monument, or right to preserve its repose?" (6.) Were those interests and rights, if any, "property," in legal acceptance? (7.) Were they rights of which a "Court of justice" takes cognizance?

The report presents the usual definitions from elementary writers of the word "property." Perhaps a more instructive inquiry here is: What are the modes of its acquisition? Property in anything is the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, disposing of it—ownership. Man has, by nature, property in the earth and all its productions. They belonged to mankind in common. There arose of necessity means to *appropriate* them. First occupancy gave title to land. Labor, which takes out of the free hand of nature, and adds value to what it takes, has "begun a property." Man in society, through its laws and usages, acquired property by inheritance, by gift, and by purchase.

But, "though the earth and all inferior creatures be common to all men, yet every man has a *property* in his own *person*; this nobody has any right to but himself. The *labor* of his body and the *work* of his hands, we may say, are properly his." (LOCKE on Government, 287.) That is, he has usufruct of this body during life; at death it becomes no longer his. He must leave it, but cannot commit it to [illegible] or bequeath it. It does not [illegible]. It is a question even if he can by will make it a *legal* obligation on his heirs, or representatives, to inter it decently, although Courts of Equity may enforce a provision to that effect as a trust. When the last solemn scene is enacted, and even before the body is committed—"earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," in or above ground, it ceases to be property or in any way capable of ownership. If this is not so, at what point, to follow the *cadaver* a stage on its brief journey?—at what point of decay does ownership in it cease? Is the mould into which it presently enters property? And if so, is it real or personal property, and to whom does it belong; to the personal representatives or the owner of the soil? What prevents the latter from legally carting it away, to make a garden or fill a sewer? A vault indeed secures the remains from removal, but through ownership or title in the vault itself, not in the dust it happens to contain.

We have now the true and only reason why the common law, sufficiently grasping, has all along ignored the human body after dissolution. It became thereby worth nothing, and not within its domain, and as an outlaw, the Church, in her charity, continued to take it in, and has guarded it with reverence in its humiliation, from motives [illegible] to the law. There was at any rate no usurpation in these.

With these general observations, allow me to offer some comments as to the above propositions of the report, *seriatim*:

(1.) In this State, in the absence of statute regulations on the subject, no one "primarily," that is, I suppose, before the interment, can legally assume custody of the human *cadaver*. The common law cannot step in and interfere, except by an act of that very usurpation the referee declaims against so stoutly, as we shall presently see. Of your charity, bury me! is the mute and helpless appeal it addresses to private affection or public benevolence. It would puzzle the ingenuity, even of the author of the report, to find in law or equity [illegible] a remedy for the neglect or the means of punishment, in such a case.

But once the body is earthed, it is probably different. Then there comes into operation a right of custody and protection, that is, provided the place of sepulture belongs to a church or cemetery legally incorporated as such. But this is a surmise of the writer, to which, however, he will again allude.

(2.) This proposition has just been answered. No one is *legally* bound to bury the dead. It is a work of mercy, with which no tribunal in our State has as yet anything to do, except in the single instance where its equity powers are, perchance, invoked to compel the performance of a duty towards the dead, with which some church or cemetery may, by implication or express contract, have become charged.

(3.) If ejected, the church or cemetery in whose custody it was before the occurrence, is bound, under penalty of breach of trust, to rebury the body, not with "maimed rites," but with at least becoming respect. In the case of Mr. SHERWOOD's remains, it was the *duty* of the Brick Church [illegible] acted, at once, and without advice or order from a referee or court of law. It would have been a course quite Christian-like, and not savoring of even a slight partiality for VOLTAIRE or any system infidel or superstitious. As it fell out, however, Dr. SPRING's corporation were fairly ousted from the right and power to perform a good work, and under color of law.

(4.) The argument of the Report, under this head, to my apprehension, is not at all complete, and jumps to a conclusion. What are we to understand by the sentence, "The right to the mere repose of a grave, although intangible or invisible, may nevertheless be property?" The learned referee undoubtedly meant something, but what, I confess myself at a loss to describe. The "repose of a grave." What, as property, can it, or the right to it, be? It is not "goods or chattels," [illegible] a "chose in action." A right, natural, religious, or personal, is not property. [illegible]

for his debts in due course of administration [illegible] the next of his kin lay claim to it, all of them shall join, and assert it by virtue of their ownership. [illegible] title has ever been passed [illegible] it was taken for granted, and yet upon it depended the validity of his whole proceeding. She was in Court as daughter of the deceased—not as his personal representative or through him.

To recur to the proposition itself. All in the grave capable of ownership, or in which there could by possibility exist "a legal interest," were the portions of his grave-clothing, (Co. Litt. 113,) and it does not appear that the daughter was entitled to them. Were they not something half a century before given away—abandoned, truly and effectually, both as to possession of, and dominion over it? Also, if there is no such thing as "a right to the repose of a grave," and it is not property, surely the daughter, at common law, would have no right to preserve or enforce it.

(5.) Mrs. SMITH, if solely entitled as next of kin, had, perhaps, if not a legal interest in the monument of her father, the legal right to leave it where it was, or remove it, subject, however, to the possessory title, and "ecclesiastical cognizance," if any, of the Brick Church Corporation; but even this is doubtful. She had the right of action for removing or defacing it.

(6.) This has been disposed of.

(7.) We come now to the position assumed by Mr. RUGGLES, that our Courts have cognizance to secure, or jurisdiction to protect, the repose of the dead. That is, the Courts of this State, with common law and equity powers only, are vested, so far, with the authority of ecclesiastical courts in the mother country. And this is the train of reasoning adopted to reach that conclusion. That "the individual right to protect the repose of the dead" existed in Britain when part of the Roman Empire, and afterwards, during the six centuries of Saxon rule, became, with other portions of Roman laws, usages, &c., incorporated with the ancient English common law. That this right was not extinguished by the Norman conquest; "it was then absorbed by the Church, and held in suspense, until some political revolution or religious reformation should overthrow the ecclesiastical power." That the ecclesiastical element was not eradicated from the framework of the English Government, either by the Reformation, or the act of Parliament establishing the Protestant succession, but "in the portion of the world which we inhabit the work has been more thoroughly accomplished"—that is, I suppose, has been actually accomplished; in other words, by our Revolution we got rid of the "*ecclesiastical element*" altogether.

"The English emigration to America," says the report, "commenced in the very age when Chief-Justice COKE was proclaiming, as a *legal dogma*, the exclusive authority of the Church over the dead." That emigration brought with it the common law. It did not bring an establishment, or an "ecclesiastical court," but it carried here ecclesiastical jurisdiction in other forms, and in one way or another has continued it to this day in its most essential features, but apart from the secular courts. In the nature of things it could not have done otherwise.

The eloquent referee has a horror of "ecclesiastical cognizance;" he declaims some very severe things of it. He thinks the "liberty-loving, God-fearing Englishmen, who founded these American States, crossed a broad and stormy ocean to escape from it *forever*." He asks to banish the maxims, doctrines and *practices* of the ecclesiastical law from *our* jurisprudence, and "prevent them from guiding, in any way, our judicial action," yet in the very next paragraph of the report seeks protection *for* or authority over the dead in our "secular tribunals," and then attempts to show how they shall afford it. Now, it is obvious that Courts here may not grant that protection without assuming to themselves an extensive and important branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction which common law disclaims, and has for centuries disclaimed. It is to be presumed that it is the "cognizance itself," not simply a mode of administering it, the referee desires so much to shun. If so, what real difference does it make, whether ecclesiastical tribunals or secular courts enforce it among us? It would prove odious from either source, although much more hazardous in the latter.

There is no danger that our courts will claim any such jurisdiction. They cannot, by their very constitution, do so in this State, in the way the referee suggests, and this I say in face of the fact that a Judge of the Supreme Court has already, measurably, at Mr. RUGGLES' suggestion, recognized a notion so mischievous. But it was at special term, and settles nothing. The subject will come up again on some other occasion.

In 1775, "ecclesiastical cognizance" in the mother country was something outside of, and altogether apart from, the common law. In all its branches, it was exercised exclusively by ecclesiastical courts, "held by the King's authority as supreme governor of the church," and administered "according to the laws and constitutions whereby the Church of England is governed." As is conceded, they had charge of the grave and its "repose." In 1777 was adopted our first State constitution. It accepted and adopted as the law of this State the common law as it was the 19th April, 1775, "abrogating and rejecting" such parts of it "as may be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of Christians, or their ministers," or as were repugnant to the constitution itself. It provided (§ 41) that the legislature should at no time thereafter institute any new court or courts but such as should "proceed according to the course of the common law." The Constitution of 1821, (Art. 7, § 13,) declares that "such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the Colony" on the 19th April, 1775, &c., except as repugnant to that Constitution, "shall be and continue the law of this State." The phrase "common law" is there used in contradistinction to equity, and admirality, and maritime jurisprudence, and the law administered in ecclesiastical courts. It was the common law of 1775, not as it is assumed to have been before the Norman Conquest, which thus became the law of New-York. By it our Courts are bound, and to it confined exclusively. They cannot go outside or beyond it, without manifest usurpation. As creatures of the Constitution, they exercise no jurisdiction but such as that instrument expressly gives them. There, if anywhere, "strict construction" should govern.

In England, all Justices "are tied to the strict rules of the law in their judgments," except the Chancellor. (Toml. Dic., "Chancellor.") It is a doctrine exceedingly dangerous, to hold that *our* courts of justice may piece out their power by the reabsorption *proprio motu* of whatever, at any time for several centuries, has existed in the common law, however long in abeyance, disallowed or rejected. That, therefore, "ecclesiastical cognizance" or some necessary branch of it, falls into the lap of *our* common law, for want of a suitable, authorized receptacle, to be supplied for it only by statute expressly. Upon consulting American authorities, it will be found, I think, that wherever in the States, cognizance of the grave or its contents is exercised, it is exclusively by virtue of statute, not common law. The doctrine in question makes history—HUME or LINGARD—authority where questions *de facto* of jurisdiction intervene, rather than COKE and the Reporters—and renders a reference to the Historical Society quite suitable, as a mode of determining the point controverted.

But courts of law, in this State, are now as well courts of chancery, or equity, and as such may perhaps, if invoked, exercise some control indirectly over the subject matter of the report. They may support and *enforce*, while they are not allowed to exercise, a trust, and have jurisdiction over charities in a wide sense. (7 J. C. R., 292; 9 Cow. R., 488.)

In England, by common law, the "establishment" in its aggregate description, is not deemed a corporation, but for many purposes its particular churches are corporations. Each church [illegible] of the establishment has its own separate organization and government, and can, among other privileges, receive a donation or gift, which vests for its use in the parson for the time being, and his successors, in office.

A church is "an assembly of persons united by the profession of the same Christian faith, met together for religious worship." "A church, to be ad-[illegible]

judged such, at common law, must have [illegible] tration of the sacraments and sepulture annexed to it." (Toml. Dic., "Church.")

The [illegible] is the common place of burial of all the parishioners, and is always coupled with the church itself in the English statutes. The freehold of the whole church and church-yard is in the parson or rector. He only is authorized to give license to bury in them. Each church has the legal custody of its dead, to the exclusion of "individual right," to protect, or interfere with, their repose. But that custody is not discretionary, but subject to a regulation and control, which respects as well as protect the grave and its contents.

It may be a question, if they should, as the rule, be at the disposition of the next of kin. The referee wishes it so, and to entertain the sentiment may be quite proper and very liberal; but is it desirable that such should be the law. Would it not, in effect, leave the grave and its tenant without protection. After the first or second remove, leaving out of the question inducements arising from family ostentation or personal vanity, is there natural sentiment, or affection, enough to supply a substitute for ecclesiastical control in those matters. That control is based on a charge or implied trust, charitable and religious in its nature, which exists in idea and sentiment only, and is not founded in popular notions of positive duty. It is a natural inheritance of religion—of every church; which has ever been assumed and exercised as such, and almost without serious opposition. Indeed, society in its purely secular aspect, has shown itself glad to be rid of a legacy so troublesome and unremunerative.

In the recent case of the Brick Church graveyard, we are only apprised of one grave, out of eighty that were equally disturbed, as to which an active interest by any one living was manifested, and yet the occupant of each of the other seventy-nine, had probably descendants surviving in full life and vigor. In this utilitarian day and generation, there is no anticipating, indeed, what use a great-grandson might, if he felt any interest at all about it, make of what was left of his ancestor. Some years since, a citizen of New-York exhibited his grandfather, whose body had become adipocere, it was said, at two shillings a head, to his great profit. There was no law to restrain him from thus turning his progenitor to account.

The religious establishment, with the common law relating to it, of the mother country, was adopted by the Colony of Virginia. (9 Cranch, 43.) The same part of common law was recognized and adopted in New-Hampshire before the Revolution. (Ib., 292.) In New-York, religious societies or corporations existed throughout the Colony or Province, substantially similar in organization and privileges to Churches of the establishment, except that here they were not "established," although the Episcopal Churches were favored by law in some respects prior to 1777. The Constitution of that year made no change as to religious bodies; it only prohibited generally the grant of exclusive privileges to "any particular denomination of Christians or their ministers," and *established* "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference." In 1813 a General Act was passed, allowing the incorporation of Churches of every denomination under it. This is the very Act, without really any change of importance, under which from that time to this, Churches have organized and still continue to obtain corporate powers, within this State. It did not abrogate, that I am aware, expressly or by implication, any ecclesiastical rights or cognizance appertaining to the cure of souls before, and care of bodies after death, which Churches theretofore enjoyed with permission of common law. The church or graveyard continued a constituent part of the Church. The Act of 1813, indeed, divided the exercise of such rights and cognizance, intrusting to the corporate body the charge of all temporalities, *including* "burying-places with the purtenances," but recognising at the same time the right to free ecclesiastical organization and self-control, according to the faith, canons and conscience of each denomination.

As to the operation and effect of that Act, generally and specially, the New-York Constitution of 1821 makes no innovation. That instrument indeed expressly provides (art 7, sec. 14.) that nothing contained therein shall affect any grants or charters theretofore made, to bodies politic or corporate; under which head churches organized by the act of 1813 are of course included.

Now, if a church with a church or graveyard attached, incorporated under said Act between 1813 and 1821, continued on the same after 1821, as to its legal powers, privileges, and duties, why, let me ask, is the church with the place of sepulture attached, chartered after 1821, under the same act of 1813, to be deemed differently situated, or disqualified as to any powers, privileges and duties incorporation, prior to 1821, under said Act conferred. There is no difference; they stand alike, and on the same footing.

There exist, at this time, doubtless, throughout the State, many churches, with graveyards attached to and owned by them, which were organized prior to 1821, under the act of 1813, but a much larger number with graveyards, organized since 1821, under the same act. What charge and control do they, of right, have and exercise over the graves, *with the contents*, within their respective properties? Do they possess, *de jure*, the graveyard, to any extent, as churches of the Establishment in the mother country possessed in 1775, and continue to possess it? If they do, then to that extent they exercise a charitable trust—in England considered ecclesiastical, and within the cognizance of spiritual courts, here as yet not practically recognized. It is a familiar proposition or principle that Chancery has exclusively jurisdiction in all matters of trust, and assumes a jurisdiction in all cases of equity cognizance not within the bounds, or beyond the bounds, of other jurisdictions.

With us, now, as I have said, Equity is Chancery. Where churches in this State, then, duly incorporated, own churchyards or cemeteries with graves in them, cannot *our* Equity regard those graves, with all they contain, as emphatically *in trust*? That would afford a protection they need, but at present have not in fact, however it may be in the abstract. Statute, however, can interfere to the extent desired, and by making of an abstraction a reality, grant to the grave and its repose every guarantee natural affection and religion invoke in their favor.

Many positions of Mr. RUGGLES' report, in matters of history, also suggest and invite discussion. It is not difficult to show that the "monkish idea of the churchyard," whether "an engine of spiritual power" or not, originated naturally, not by usurpation, and was the growth of a natural development. In the simple logic of the first Christians, Earth and Heaven sympathized closely. Placing store by the suffrages of Peter on Earth, it did not occur to *them* to despise those of Peter in Heaven. The "communion of Saints" was vitalized in their daily creed. Prayers *to* the dead, which in time grew, naturally and gradually, into that vast system, the *cultus* of the Saints, in great part originated prayers *for* the dead, and as incident thereto peculiar reverence *for* the place of sepulture. The primitive Christians were solicitous not to bury their dead among the Infidels. In early mediæval times, the affections of gentle and simple, particularly of the latter, were drawn towards and clustered around the church edifice, a central point of attraction, *protection*, and even amusement or gratification. From the peace of the living to the peace of the dead, the transition of thought was natural. Its sequence suggested that the space immediately around the object they so much cherished in life was the spot where, at its close, their bodies should lie in sacred repose, awaiting the resurrection. In a deluge of barbarous manners and lawlessness, the Church proved, to the living and dead, the only ark of safety. To it were committed, by common consent, the departed of her members militant. The aspiration upon the tomb, of universal use, "*Requiescat in pace*," looked to the mortal remains as well as the liberated spirit, and amounted to a warning for the safety of the former.

The practice of interment in churchyards was as much a result of public opinion as *habeas corpus*, or trial by jury, and, less than Magna Charta and religious toleration, the growth of circumstance. In proof of this, it is here only necessary to mention the serious efforts made by the Church herself, through councils, synods and the personal authority of her clergy, for many ages, to restrain or control abuses to which the practice gave rise.

The majestic simplicity in sepulchral emblems and monuments of an earlier date gave place to exaggerations, which time and the pride of family had gradually introduced. In contrast with more recent epitaphs, is the inscription upon a gravestone, without a name, in the north cloister of St. Paul's Cathedral—"VIXI, PECCAVI, PENITUI, [illegible]."

The church, on numerous occasions, in her councils and otherwise, made strenuous efforts, but without success, to restore the ancient discipline respecting places of burial. The ancient canons forbid any one to be buried within the church itself. In the fourth century none but martyrs, bishops and abbots were allowed to be interred within the church. No noble title conferred this privilege.

By degrees, however, the salutary [illegible] were broken through, and persons of all ranks were admitted to burial within the edifice. The Church here again did battle, but without success, so strongly tended the then public sentiment and inclination in that direction.

There remain innumerable memorials of that desire to be interred within the inclosure of churches, the church, or churchyard, which for centuries was almost universal. There lay emperors, philosophers, statesmen, heroes, and the common people. "Cognizance" of the grave and of its repose followed, as a matter of course. It was not conceded, but, in truth, forced upon the ecclesiastical authority. That it has been, and is now, abused, admits of no question. But it is equally true that *popular* public opinion, the Areopagus of this day! nowhere repudiates the tenure, by which true religion is still ingenious in exercising charity to the dead.

News of Literature.

Mrs. STOWE's new Anti-Slavery novel, in two volumes, called *Dred*, will be published in this City as well as in Boston, on the first of September. It will be issued by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., who also have nearly ready PRESCOTT's ROBERTSON's *Charles the Fifth*, in three volumes, uniform with the library editions of PRESCOTT's works.

Mr. J. T. HEADLEY is again in the field, as author of an illustrated *Life of Washington*—rather a history of the man than of his times. All of RUFUS PUTNAM's papers and correspondence, with his diary, are in Mr. HEADLEY's hands, and are declared to "shed a new light on the revolutionary proceedings and the movements of WASHINGTON." SCRIBNER is the publisher.

PARKE GODWIN is collecting his magazine papers, (chiefly from *Putnam*,) and will immediately issue them, in one volume, as "Political Essays."

That powerful fiction, *Paul Ferroll*, (which has already run into a fourth English and third American edition,) is announced now as written by Mrs. ARTHUR CLINE, author of *IX Poems by V.*

REDFIELD, having exhausted a large 8vo one volume edition of Sir WILLIAM NAPIER's *History of the Peninsular War*, has brought out the work, with the author's latest revision and editions, in five volumes, with portraits of the author, WELLINGTON, SOULT, NAPOLEON and JOSEPH BONAPARTE, and some sixty maps, plans, &c. This is a decided improvement on the author's own edition, as it is enriched by a most copious and accurate index, expressly prepared for this reprint.

DARLEY's beautiful outline illustrations of JUDD's *Margaret* cannot be published before November, owing to the time occupied by the careful printing of the plates.

BAYARD TAYLOR's illustrated *Cyclopædia of Modern Travel* is announced as nearly ready for publication.

The HARPERS have just issued the twelfth and concluding volume of GROTE's *History of Greece*, with a portrait of the author, maps, plans, &c. They announce BAIRD's *Modern Greece*, BUNSEN's *Signs of the Times*, and a Professor DRAPER's *Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical; or the Conditions and Curse of the Life of Man*, illustrated by 300 wood-cuts, chiefly from photographs.

The APPLETONS promise a variety of new publications, including works of fiction, by Miss WARNER, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, EMILE DE GIRARDIN, and an illustrated edition of JANE PORTER's *Scottish Chiefs*. They also have nearly ready Mrs. KIRKLAND's *Washington's Personal Memoirs*, an illustrated *Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor*, by W. E. BURTON, the comedian; BUCK's *Cyclopædia of Sermons*, illustrated editions of HERBERT's and COLERIDGE's poems, and *The Poetry of Country Life*; two annuals, (*The Token and The Mignonette*,) *Bishop Wainwright's Sermons, and Robert's Egypt*, 3 volumes quarto, with all the lithographic drawings contained in the folio edition.

JOHN SAVAGE's '98 *and* 48, has got into a third edition, to which new matter and a good index have been added.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER has nearly ready a volume of his *Personal Recollections of Ireland and the Irish*.

The Exacting Nature of Southern Service—What Slavery Expects of Men who Profess to be "Conservative."

From the Southern Charleston (S. C.) Presbyterian.

The publication of the article inserted below, demands the following explanation: It is known to the reading public that the New-York *Observer*, which boasts of being the largest newspaper in the world, is a valuable storehouse of knowledge on almost all useful subjects. It is also highly evangelical in its religious sentiments; opposed to the various errors, isms and fooleries with which the present age has been afflicted. Of late years, it *has been decidedly conservative as regards the subject of chief agitation between the South and the North*. For these reasons it has obtained a large circulation in the South, as well as in other parts of the Republic.

To the amazement, however, of its Southern friends, the editors of said paper, notwithstanding the professed national character of their paper, and their experience of over thirty years upon the tripod—allowed themselves, at the outbreak of the Summer difficulties, to be *borne wholly away by the sweeping torrent of popular fury* which devastated the higher latitudes of our country. Their use of harsh and coarse epithets—the severity of their denunciations of the South *en masse*—their failure to find anything to censure in all of Mr. SUMNER's course—their assumption of the fact that instead of our suffering under grievous wrongs and provocations, the South was wholly in fault—*their upholding freedom of speech*, even to unbounded licentiousness, as essential to the existence of our civil institutions—and above all, their call upon the editors of the South for information respecting Southern sentiment—to let them know, in a word, whether we of the South are all "ruffians," anti-liberty-of-speech men and club-law advocates or not. These several features of their course led me to believe that something in the shape of the following article was called for as a corrective of the abuses of such freedom of speech as those men were advocating; aye, putting largely into practice. It was written and forwarded to a friend in New-York who requested its publication in the *Observer*. The editors declined. That friend then remailed it to me with the request that I would remodel it—removing from it all that had any reference to that paper—make it a general article; reduce its length, and send it back to the said editors; adding that he thought they would publish it.

With that request, so far as practicable, I complied—made it *general*—no reference to the *Observer's* course remained in it. And though I could not reduce it much in length without emasculating it, *I divided it into two articles*, and re-mailed it directly to them, a respectful letter accompanying it. Since that I have heard nothing from either them or it. Whether they intend to insert it or not I cannot tell. But this, to my amazement, I have learned—that instead of inserting it, those editors have, in their issue of the 13th ult., *taken largely of the thunder of the articles sent them, and woven it into an editorial of their own*—thus at once anticipating or precluding the publication of my article, and yet giving no reference whatever to the source whence their new emotions and impulses sprang. Their heavy blows upon Mr. SUMNER and all that "kith and kin" for their insulting abuse of their "privilege" of speech, I cannot but highly approve. I must commend said editors also for the facility with which they can change both their tone and their whole course of action; also for the promptness and vigor with which they have commenced the great work which I had pointed out to them as their incumbent duty—"the reform of the morals of public debate;" for in good sooth they have already taken the course which I have indicated. Still, as I cannot but regard it unfair in them thus to debar "freedom of speech" to me in their columns, for the sake of using my thunder as their own, I am constrained to lay before the public the original article, accompanied by these statements. Below it is inserted without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i" beyond what it had when forwarded first to the *Observer*. I add only that I have taken this course from no desire to injure that hitherto noble paper—one also which I trust will yet return to its former moorings and ably serve the cause of truth and righteousness. I have acted solely from a sense of justice to myself and the Southern public which has been so shamefully abused, and yet could get no proper hearing in any of the Northern journals.

WASHINGTON [illegible].

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 13, 1856.

[illegible]

Extract from a Private Letter.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

Nothing would be more useful to England and America than a thorough appreciation of each other by the leading respectable classes; but this cannot be brought about by the splenetic effusions of partisans either in public speeches or newspaper paragraphs. These are written, not in the service of truth, but for the objects of the day or the hour. It is the same on both sides, and both countries suffer from it. You may learn much from our London *Times*, but not all, and they write, as they always did, slashingly for the exigency of the occasion.

The dismission of CRAMPTON was received here just as I told you, as coolly as if a shower of rain had fallen. But there was no thunder. People did not feel themselves insulted; they simply supposed that your President had made a simpleton of himself by dismissing the Ambassador at the very moment that he virtually vindicated the Government and the nation that sent him. How could this be an insult to the Government and nation? It was simply and purely a blunder. MARCY says the President could not view the matter in any other light. Very well; but it was not the less a blunder for that; it was only a blunder originating in a peculiar state of idiosyncrasy on the part of President PIERCE. The opposition prints and leaders try to say we have been insulted, but John Bull does not so understand it, and does not believe a word about it. Lord PALMERSTON did the innocent and gentlemanly, as he well knows how; took the compliment and did not see the offence, and would be most happy to hear anything Mr. DALLAS might have to say about Central America. You think CRAMPTON misrepresented us by undue interference; we think PIERCE misrepresented you by a breach of diplomatic etiquette; and there that mighty matter ends.

All sound people here hate the thought of a war with you, and would do anything in reason to avoid it; yet it would happen under some circumstances, nevertheless. Don't believe the tone of some of our *Times* articles, as though England would put up with any thing to avoid war. No such thing. We do not intend you to have Cuba, as I told you before, nor to domineer uncontrolably over the Isthmus of Panama; nor to take up any position which would damage our commercial and colonial interests. These, you know, belong to England's greatness and vitality, and they would be defended at all costs. Our navy guards the highway that connects the Thames and the Ganges. The waves must be subject—not to bare ends of conquest, but for the higher objects of free commercial intercourse, beneficent political rule, and the universal diffusion of Christianity. This is how matters appear to the better part of our people, who rule, and I trust will rule, in all important questions. We wish the respectables always ruled with you. But we have our *war party*. Old Tories still hate you for your Republican institutions, and *low Church* and *no Church* ways. We are remarkably ready for war, having a most efficient army and navy, burning for action, as the sun now burns in England and New-York too. Then our religious people, many of them, at least, would think a war to deliver your slave—a black-flag war—the most righteous thing in the wide world.

The great bulk of our people, however, are for peace, though many greatly loathed your trickery Government, for seeming to pander to Russia when we were fighting the battles of liberty. They will owe you a grudge for that for some time. Touch us vitally, or on points that we should judge vital, and you would have war instantly, but in no other case. Respect our real and well-understood interests, and do *something* to get rid of the plague-spot of Slavery, and you may go on increasing to your heart's content, for ought we care. You may absorb Mexico and Peru, if you like, and turn a feeble priest-ridden race into federalizing republicans. We have secretly no objection to the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race, as the best thing that could happen to the world, provided only that its ascendancy were brought about in accordance with the principles of reason, truth and justice. This is the best account I can give you, and I am confident that you may safely rely upon every part of the statement.

Finally, *Vote for Fremont.* I know not the man, but *principles*, friend, *principles*.

Yours, AUSTIN FRIARS.

A Horrible Case of Parental Cruelty.

At Bedford (Eng.) Assizes, SAMUEL and SUSANNAH BARRATT, and their daughter ELIZABETH, were indicted in July last for manslaughter, in causing the death of another daughter, ELLEN, aged 18. The circumstances of the case, as detailed in the testimony, were dreadful. The father is aged 65, the wife 64, and ELIZABETH 28. It appeared in evidence that the two female prisoners have for some years past kept three of the daughters in the most cruel bondage that be conceived. The three girls were made to sit fourteen hours every day at the lace-pillows, and obliged to make five feet length of lace each per day; they were never allowed to go out of doors in the whole week, and only occasionally to a school on the Sunday. These poor creatures were utter strangers to any of the games and amusements of children; and what is even worse, they were almost strangers to the ordinary nourishment and wholesome food which children require. The general routine of their wretched lives was to rise early in the morning and sit down at once to the lace-pillow; at breakfast-time they had served out to them barley meal, stirred into a kind of hasty-pudding, at dinner the same, or a single slice of bread and lard or dripping, and the same kind of supper. This was a little varied by the substitution of coarse dog-feed oatmeal, and once a week, of potatoes, with a small vestige of pork; and only twice during the last two years they were refreshed with some hot water poured over the coffee-grounds which the parents and elder sister had used. If the poor children failed to make the required quantity of lace they were sent to bed without their miserable supper. In addition to other cruelties, the three girls were compelled to sit in a front room without fire, whilst the others had a fire in the room which they occupied. Twice only during last Winter were they allowed to be near a fire; and upon several occasions when ELLEN, the deceased, went into the back room to warm herself, her eldest sister, the prisoner ELIZABETH, drove her back again. Severe beatings were then inflicted upon them. The mother would beat, whilst ELIZABETH held her hand over the child's mouth. Both the surviving children swore positively that their sister ELLEN had been flogged with stinging nettles, and, at the suggestion of ELIZABETH, the mother had put nettles next to the child's body, and made her sit upon them. On other occasions she had been compelled to eat rabbit's dung, sheep dung and cow dung. Her constitution at length gave way, and she fainted at her lace-pillow, and fell on the floor, but this led to no relaxation of the harsh treatment she received, and still she was compelled to work out her allotted length of lace. All at once, in March last, the poor girl complained that her fingers were bent, and that she could not fix the lace-pins; the length of lace was therefore not made, for which she was sent to bed without supper two nights, and made to stand naked next morning in her shift. On the night of the 29th March she said she was very hungry, and begged her mother to give her some supper. The mother's answer to this appeal was a beating with her doubled up stays. The poor child got into bed, with her two wretched companions, and, to comfort herself, sang a hymn; then, feeling herself weak, and thinking of the daily task, she uttered a little prayer, ending with, "Lord Jesus, let me do my work next week." Next morning she was past all earthly troubles; her poor life had ended with that simple prayer, and no groan or sigh indicated to her sisters and companions in misery that her task was completed. Dr. WILLIAMS, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was amazed at the smallness of the child, when he was informed that she was eighteen years of age. The body was that of a little child of eleven years of age, and the stomach was so small that it was difficult to find it under the large and inflated intestines. Less than an ounce of food was found in the stomach and intestines; there were no appearances of natural disease, and the head was disproportionately developed compared with the puny body; the body showed great excitement. The treatment she had suffered accounted for all these appearances. It was proved that poverty did not drive the parents to starve their children, for the house was well furnished, and they and the elder sister lived tolerably well. It was also

[illegible] twenty pieces of gold in a box there. It is supposed that the mother and daughter obtained [illegible] it out of [illegible] three younger ones. In favor of the father it was suggested that he was [illegible] went out to work early, and returned late, and left his wife to manage. As a proof that the food given to the three children was bad and insufficient, a curious piece of evidence was given. The two survivors were taken to the Leighton Union-House, and fed with the ordinary pauper rations. On their admission, CHARLOTTE, who was 17 years of age, weighed 46½ pounds, and in twenty-eight days she increased to 54 pounds. [illegible] was 15 years of age, weighed 39 pounds, and increased to 64 pounds. Since that time the latter has gained 2 pounds, and the former remains of the weight of 64 pounds; and those who saw the diminutive creatures in Court giving their evidence will not soon forget that humiliating spectacle. The children are by no means ill-favored, but the sharpness of their intellect contrasts strangely and unnaturally with their extreme childish bodies. The Jury found the prisoners all guilty, but recommended the man to mercy. The Judge accordingly passed upon him the lesser sentence of twelve months' hard labor, and sentenced the women each to four years' penal servitude.

Most Diabolical Murder.

CALLAWAY Co., Ky., Tuesday, Aug. [illegible], 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We have it here on good authority—by a gentleman of respectability and veracity from the section of country itself—that one of the most cruel and diabolical murders ever perpetrated in a civilized country—one that has but few parallels in the annals of crime—was recently committed, not far from Paducah, in this part of the State. It was by a colored man, part negro and part Indian, and perpetrated on a little girl about sixteen years of age. He met with her alone, in a path or by-road leading through the woods, on her way to school, and conceived, it seems, a violation of her person. He took her into the woods from the path or road where he met her, choking her to prevent her screams from being heard, and not finding her of age sufficient, he used a knife! He then choked her to death, beat her skull in and ripped her open with the knife so as to let her bowels out! After thus murdering her he covered her body with leaves and brush, and returned to a mill in the neighborhood, where he had been employed at work. Being smeared with blood, he was asked if he had been engaged in a fight, and replied in the affirmative. He soon left, and was making his escape towards the South, when he was overtaken and caught near Mayfield, Ky. Search being made for the girl, her body was found, mangled and treated as above, by means of a bonnet string pulled off in choking her, which served as a clue by which they found the place where he had secreted it. These are the circumstances as detailed by the gentleman above referred to, and as from other sources.

The whole country where they transpired is said to be in a state of intense excitement. The people had taken the miserable culprit to the place in question, and had him chained to a tree, with the intention of executing summary vengeance upon him. About *three thousand* persons had assembled at the place, of whom some *five hundred* were keeping guard around him. Their intention is to burn him to death at the place, and to-day (Tuesday, Aug. 19) is the day fixed upon by them for his execution.

Some of the most influential, intelligent and respectable citizens of Paducah and the country had been endeavoring to dissuade the crowd from their purpose, and to let the law take its course with the culprit, who would be certain to be dealt with to the utmost extent and with its greatest rigor; but so far their efforts have been unavailing, the infuriated people being determined upon burning him to death.

While such culprits should suffer the severest penalties of the law, it is to be regretted that it cannot take its course. Mob law, executed under the sentence of Judge "Lynch," is always to be regretted, however aggravating may be the circumstances of a case. And it is to be lamented, such is one of the evil and ominous signs of the times, that mob law is on the increase in our country! Every good citizen should exert himself to put a stop to it. The sequel to this awful tragedy you will hear before long. CIVIS.

P. S.—Since writing the preceding I have been informed that the people have been dissuaded from their purpose of burning the culprit, and have concluded to let the law take its course with him. C.

The Prospect for Crops in the Southwest.

MURRAY, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the subject of the crops is one of interest, as affecting the price of produce and the markets, I have concluded to send you some items in relation to the prospect in this region of the great Southwest; particularly as I have been through the country to some extent, and as my means for information are of an extensive character. And I am compelled to say that the prospect is gloomy, indeed, and most unpromising! We are experiencing a drouth such as we rarely have in this country. I find that it is the general opinion of farmers that the crop of Corn, our principal grain staple, will fall short even of what it was in 1854, that memorable year when the country suffered from drouth to an extent rarely ever experienced before. What makes it far operate more disastrously now is that, owing to the backwardness of the Spring and the extremely wet weather, the crop was planted later than usual. The consequence is, that it has suffered the worst when it most needed rain. While a few of the best fields will not yield more than *half* the usual crops, if that, there are thousands of acres that will not make anything at all!

The Tobacco crop, which is the principal one relied on by the farmers to bring money into the country, is even in a worse condition, if anything, than the corn crop. Owing to the same causes, and also to the want of rains to enable the farmers to set out the plants at the proper time, it is unusually late; and as it is a plant that grows but slowly when the weather is dry, the prospect for it is growing worse every day! The crop, under the most favorable circumstances, must be a very short and light one; and if the drouth continues, it will hardly be worth the harvesting.

There will be one advantage, however, in the country, over the season of 1854. The Wheat crop was a tolerably fair one; and there is more old grain of the preceding year's crop on hand than there was then. The experience of that year has caused the farmers to hold on to more of their surplus produce than usual, in anticipation of a short crop, until they should be assured of the new one.

From all parts of the country from which I can hear, the drouth is prevailing and ruining the crops, and the papers speak of its prevalence in almost every section of the West and South—in some places to a much greater extent than in this section. While the country is just recovering from the effects of one dry year, we find ourselves in the midst of another. But as these things take place according to the arrangements of an All-wise Providence, they must be for the best. J. E. B.

The Late Major Fraser.

The 27th ultimo closed the mortal career of Brevet-Major WILLIAM D. FRASER, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, who, at his post of duty, fell a victim to the prevailing pestilence—yellow fever—at Key West, Florida, after less than four days illness. A few hours before his attack, he wrote to a friend that, unacclimated as he was, he had no apprehension of the epidemic and would remain at his station, though having permission to leave it. His disease yielded readily to the treatment of skillful physicians, and kind friends around him were sanguine of his recovery, till the vomito seized him and in a few hours terminated his valuable life, at the age of 42.

Major FRASER was born at Westpoint, N. Y., and entered the Military Academy as a Cadet in [illegible], from whence, in 1834, graduating at the head of his class, he was promoted a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, and on the 21st September, 1836, a Second Lieutenant, in which grades he served as Assistant Engineer on the Improvement of the Hudson River, on the fortifications of Boston Harbor, and as aide-de-camp to Gen. Wool, during the disturbances on the Northern Frontier. On the 7th July, 1838, he was promoted to a Captaincy and employed as the Engineer in charge of the defences of the Niagara frontier, and in 1846 was sent to Mexico, where he served under General TAYLOR to the end of the war—when he received the brevet of Major "for meritorious conduct," while serving in the enemy's country. Subsequently serving in the [illegible] to the [illegible], when he was transferred to the charge of the construction of Fort Knox, Bucksport, Maine, and thence to that of Fort Taylor, at Key West, Florida, where, after a brief career of usefulness, he terminated a short but well spent life.

The many friends of Major FRASER will long remember his kindness of heart, his cheerful disposition and winning manners, and his military associates will feel that in him the country has lost a valuable, zealous, and upright officer, ever ready to her demands, and, like a true soldier, dying where duty called. O.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Agassiz on One-Celled Animals—The Growth of Plants—Turtles and Sharks.

HINTS TO NATURALISTS.

NEW DISCOVERIES ANNOUNCED.

Important Investigations at Sandy Hook.

Adipocere—Why Bodies Turn in the Coffin—How New-York Astronomers would have been Kepler—The Association's Troubles.

Inauguration of the State Geological Hall.

Speeches of Hitchcock, Agassiz and others.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

Yesterday, we had another rich treat in the Zoological Section. I have already told you the topics, but it would be unjust to the readers of the TIMES to withhold a more particular account of the discussions.

Professor ANDERSON, of Rochester University, a tall, spare, good-looking man, with hair and whiskers, or something about the head that leaves an impression of a warm, rich-toned portrait, occupied the Chair. He did not fail to do his duty and stop, in the most delicate manner possible, any reader who had exhausted the twenty minutes allowed him. But for this there was seldom occasion. The papers, generally, and the discussions, quite as much as were short, pithy and complete—like books boiled down to "Articles," by men who know the value of adjectives too well to waste them.

WHY BODIES TURN IN THEIR COFFINS—ADIPOCERE.

The paper read by Dr. GUNNING [illegible] on so-called Human Petrifactions, had a good deal of popular interest. It was a sort of comment upon a story published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of Dec. 10, 1855, extracted from the Correspondence of the Snellville, Ia., Republican—about the body of a boy who died at seven years of age and was buried. On being disinterred, said the story, the skin and muscles were found in a good state of preservation, but changed to stone. The bones were unaltered, and those of the arms were movable in their bony encasements. The substance of the brain was found little altered, &c., &c.

The paper of Mr. GUNN presumed that this was a popular way of describing a case of the human body changed to adipocere. The present removal of bodies from city to country church-yards has brought to light many cases of this sort. The properties of adipocere are well known. It is defined as that fatty and spermaceti-like substance into which muscle is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth. The reader exhibited a large specimen of it and proceeded to give its history. It was taken from a coffin that had been buried in a very damp clayey soil, through which the water could not soak. In the same ground another body in similar condition was found seven years after burial—the body floating in water. In one of these cases the lower limbs were crossed at the thighs. The specimen exhibited was part of the body of a woman who died over seventy years of age and had been interred seventeen years. The specific gravity of adipocere is from 983 to 989 thousandths. Hence it will float in water, and if a coffin is filled with water the whole corpse floats, and settles again as the water leaks out in a position that will be determined by the weight of the different portions. This doubtless accounts for the imagined turning of bodies in their coffins and has led to the popular belief that burial before death is not uncommon. The escape of gases was formerly the theory to account for such turnings, but he did not think it is so satisfactory. The knowledge of this fact will prevent the occurrence of the fresh and unnecessary grief often caused by the discovery of these "turnings." The conclusion of GIBBS, who experimented in 1794-5 as to the formation of adipocere, was that it is formed from fibrine.

Dr. SMITH reported a case of a body changed into what seemed to be adipocere, which was found in a Washington City graveyard, after twenty-five years' burial; but the only organ that could be satisfactorily identified was the liver. Here was a gland—not a fibrinous structure—undergoing this remarkable change. Possibly it was a case of fatty degeneration. The graveyard was very low ground, and the graves were full of water. He united with Mr. GUNN in commending Dr. CHARLES WETHERILL's work on the subject.

Prof. HOLBROOK cautioned the Convention to be slow in admitting these reports of what are called human petrifactions. A communication has lately been made to the Boston Academy, detailing how the bones of an infant in Illinois had been converted into phosphorus. But a strict examination showed that, in all probability, there was no replacement at all in the case.

AGASSIZ ON THE ONE-CELLED ANIMALS.

The next paper was by Mr. AGASSIZ, on the One-celled Animals—the last division of his subject, Animal Development. That the tissues of the animal body are identical with those of the plant—that both were composed of cells—was discovered long ago. Some 12 or 15 years since it was suggested that possibly there were animals existing composed of a single cell, as it is well-known that there are one-celled plants, each capable of reproduction as a total body. Whether there are or not is a matter of great importance, as may easily be conceived on remembering that to know the character of the cell is more important than to know the total functions of the total organ. Some researches have been made into this subject, and some zoologists have published their experiments to show that there are certain one-celled animals. But, unfortunately, their experiments were confined to those groups of animals which are classed by some with the plants, and by those who regard them as animals, are placed in the class *Infusoria*. The Professor took up order after order in this class, and successively rescued each order from it, demonstrating the necessity of reckoning one order as a true plant, another as a mollusk, another as the embryo of worms, and so on. Now, said he, the whole class of *Infusoria* is gone from the system—not a member is left of it, and we are left to the inevitable conclusion that no animals have yet been proved to be one-celled since the few animals of that class only have ever been subjected to the successful experiment. The Professor drew upon the blackboard the outline of the perfect egg of that sort in which the process of segmentation occurs through the yolk. If, soon after it has arrived at the perfect egg state, we examine it, we find it has divided itself into two equal parts; soon after into four equal parts; in each of these parts the process of segmentation goes on until the whole yolk has divided itself into a mass of cells, such as is denominated the mulberry of embryo. In the eggs of other animals this segmentation begins in the membrane of one yolk, and when it is completed, the whole mass may rotate within that membrane. What is it that revolves within the yolk membrane? It is the animal itself,—and in this first movement of the animal we see a motion very analogous to the movement of the Heavenly bodies on their axes.

But this motion is not observed in the eggs of all animals. In some the membrane of the yolk is adherent to the surface of the germ except at one point, and at this point the albumen of the white is absorbed into the yolk. The fact has not before been published that at this point there is a regular funnel within the shell above the germ, in which there is no albumen, and this funnel is widened at the sides until all the albumen is absorbed into the swelling yolk. Now what was this yolk-bag but a single cell? and when very small, does not the yolk-bag,—the primitive cell,—envelop every animal? Therefore the little chick, the young turtle, every animal, was a one-celled animal once. (Sensation.) So long as he continued in that one envelopment he was such, but he ceased to be one-celled when he dropped it and became independent of it. When the tadpole is hatched from the egg of the frog it is no longer a one-celled animal. But cells differ from one another, it must be remembered. The singular cells that form all our cutaneous substance differ greatly from the cells that form nervous tissue.

But this was not enlarged upon. The discovery announced above was not less abruptly introduced to the audience than we have made it in our abstract. There was no one prepared to controvert or confirm it when the professor took his seat.

[illegible]

The next paper, read by JAMES BASCOMB, detailed several experiments, which seem far to show that the common doctrine that the plumule of a germinating seed seeks the light for growth, and the radicle goes away from it. The author submitted in view of these that the direction of the plumule and radicle was not entirely independent of the action of light.

Mr. AGASSIZ said that he had made an entirely different series of experiments and reached precisely the same conclusions. They (plumule and radicle) elongate not with reference to the light or darkness, the heat or the cold, but upward and downward.

The President announced that the next paper would be by Professor AGASSIZ. That gentleman returned to the blackboard from which he had that moment come, and caught up the chalk, then turning to the President, in a whisper inquired what the subject of his paper was—showing how remarkably he was "up" in his papers to need the prompting of the Chairman whether to come down next on turtles or eggs, fossils or embryos. It proved to be about viviparity and oviparity.

BORN FROM EGGS, OR IN PROPER SHAPE—SHARKS, ETC.

Once it was thought, said he, that it was an important matter to know whether an animal is born alive or from an egg. But a better acquaintance with Embryology shows us that viviparity or oviparity indicates no relation among animals. There are among classes generally oviparous some that bring forth their young alive, while some generally viviparous have species that lay eggs. Nor has the development of the animal at the time it parts company with the mother any reference to its future condition. Among the mammalia which are always viviparous, some bring forth their young so fully developed that they are nursed for a little season by their mothers and are ready to assume all the characteristics of their species. While the Marsupials (our opossums) are born so little developed that the mother takes them into a little pouch near her nipple, where they are cared for until they are old enough to be reborn. But the marsupial and ordinary mammal are developed alike. Nor is the absence or presence of a placenta of the slightest importance.

Sharks furnish very pertinent evidence on these points. They are truly a natural group. No naturalist ever thinks of putting a shark of any species into any other than the shark group. Their eggs are in proportion to their size as large as hens' eggs, but they produce only a few eggs each. Some sharks lay their eggs and desert them; other sharks deposit their eggs in pouches, which have no vital connection with the mother; others deposit theirs in pouches which are connected with the mother. Hence some sharks are oviparous, and some viviparous, and yet there is not a particle of difference in the essential points of the development of the young animal. The Professor here figured upon the blackboard the appearances that the shark's egg presents in the different stages of its development. The yolk-bag in some becomes a placental connection; in others, while covering the young, it has no connection with the young—but, whatever its state, it never resembles the mammal development, and the point of the animal's separation from its mother is seen to be entirely non-essential. It is not upon complications of structure that we can determine the classification of primary groups. This looks like a step backward—but if we have gone in the wrong direction, a step backward advances us toward our goal.

Prof. HELDEMAN said that BENNETT gave it as his opinion in the most positive manner, that the Marsupials cannot be united with the Mammals.

Mr. AGASSIZ said that among CUVIER's viviparous animals were many oviparous ones, and among his oviparous many that certainly bring forth their young alive. As a class, the opossums ought to be reckoned among the *Carnivora*, but not as a subclass.

The next was a paper by Mr. DANIEL VAUGHAN, on the "Absence of Trees from Prairies," with which the section adjourned for dinner.

The afternoon session was given entirely to AGASSIZ's paper on "Turtles."

TURTLES—HINTS FOR CLASSIFICATION.

In this, it was not his intention to make a classification of Turtles, but by this group simply to illustrate how we may always classify according to natural distinctions, and not by whims, prejudices, or arbitrarily. There is the greatest confusion in our system of classifications. The genera of some authors are the species of others, and the orders of still others. Some orders are a natural family; some families go to make part of an order—just as if orders, classes, families, species were interchangeable designations.

Turtles are a group so circumscribed that no naturalist ever puts a stray turtle out of its group. But one author calls the group an order. Birds are no less and no more circumscribed, except perhaps in the single case of the bat, and yet the same author makes birds a class. In our divisions it has been the intention to make the *class* the most comprehensive, the *order* next, the *family* next, *genus* next, and *species* next. And this is right, but they are only so *qualitatively*, not quantitatively considered.

The Professor next took the classification of turtles as made out by the several authors, and showed why in almost every case it was wrong. CUVIER had said, though he did not act upon it himself, saying it in one of those inspired impulses of genius when the truth leaps out before it had been fairly discovered by the author himself—that the fundamental divisions of animals are to be based *on the plan of structure*. Not the structure itself, but the *plan* of structure, remember. Thus all animals we divide into the (1.) vertebrate, (2.) mollusk, (3.) articulate and (4.) radiate. The plan of each of these can be shown in a simple diagram—[he drew for the first, two links of a chain within a circle; for the second, a quahaug; for the fourth, a star.] The vertebrate differ in structure from each other as much as from the mollusks, but the plan each of the class preserves. The plan is the keynote, the fundamental harmony—the tune on which all the class is played. The idea of a radiate strikes one as down in the plan wherever seen, whether elaborated into a beautiful structure or not, just as a sentiment is the same, whether lisped or stammered from the lips of an infant, or expressed in the finest language that a poet can command.

But the ways and means of carrying out the plan determines the order. The class *Reptilia* is an unnatural class. The structures of the tortoise, the snake, and the lizard, are not carried out on a similar plan. The snake has a head and all its members in a continuous body and in a single line. The lizard has the rudimental limbs projecting from the line of the body and the head raised, while the turtle has the whole body raised from the ground. These then are *orders*—groups to be determined by their rank in the complication of structure. *Suborders* mark such distinctions of structure as do not run through all the order—as some turtles have distinct fingers, others fingers that are covered with web-making paddles, and these would group in *Sub-orders*.

Families are groups distinguished by their forms; as the human family, no member of which is ever mistaken for a member of another family. To determine a family, it needs no examination of anatomical structure. The peculiarities in the forms of the heron family, the hawk family, none can mistake who has once seen them. So he who put the green turtle and the loggerhead into separate families did right, though he did not know it. The members of the same family, and having the same structure, have similar habits. The family of the dog always hunts its prey, pulls it down and eats it afterwards. The family of the cat always lies in ambush for it. Thus lions, tigers, &c. The description of the peculiarities of members of the family are unnecessary after their family is determined—a hint to naturalists which would save time in their descriptions. The investigation of the habits of animals should apply not to isolated species, but to families.

The genera should be based on the character of bills and claws, the structure of wings, &c., as ornithologists have characterized their genera of birds. In turtles, the form of the sheath about the jaws, the armature of their sheath, &c., &c., must determine the genus. Some will be horrified at the necessity of learning a new name or two, and choose to cling to the arbitrary classification of books. If they do so, they are wedded to the classification, not of Nature, but of Naturalists. In addition, he simply remarked about the turtle's sheath, that he thought the two theories for its production were neither wholly right nor entirely wrong. It was neither the epidermis ossified simply, nor the enlargement of the ribs at their points of contact. But it was an ossification of the most heterogeneous tissues. It is the ossification of the whole wall of the animal, as if the skin and outer surface of our ribs, and all the muscles and nerves and blood-vessels that lie between, were stiffened into bone. Traces of these several tissues are all discernible in the central layers of the shield of some specimens.

With this elegant paper the labors of the Zoological Section were concluded.

THE UNITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.

In reporting the discussion which followed the reading of Professor WILSON's interesting paper, in the Ethnological Section, on "The value of Physical Conformation as an element of Ethnological Science," he was represented, by an accidental transposition of his name, as arguing against the unity of the human race, whereas he expressed his entire concurrence in the views of Professor DAWSON on this subject, and protested against the hasty advancement of theories such as that of a multiplicity of centres of origin of the human race, as at once unfounded and injurious to the progress of the science.

A NOBLE LADY—MRS. DUDLEY'S RECEPTION.

An early adjournment was taken on Tuesday to accept of an invitation to a reception at Mrs. DUDLEY's, between 5 and 7 o'clock. That occasion was a very unique one. Mrs. DUDLEY was a BLEECKER—one of the princely old Dutch families. Her husband was a man of note too, and for a time was one of our Representatives in the United States Senate. He died some 17 years since, more or less. To Mrs. DUDLEY's munificence science is indebted for the Observatory that is just to be inaugurated in this Capitol. Had I, myself, gone to her house, it might be improper to say more than that the hospitality was most generous, and the reception an exceedingly brilliant one. But as I did not go, it will be proper enough to rehearse the story as told by a lady reader of the TIMES.

Mrs. DUDLEY received her friends in her back parlor, a room mostly furnished after the richest antique order, with occasional interpolations of more modern sofas, chairs and tables. In the front parlor a table was luxuriantly spread, and cheerfully lighted. The venerable lady herself, now 78 years of age, was a fine specimen of 90 years ago. She wore a drab satin dress, without hoops, with trimmings of white blonde. On her head was an old-fashioned turban of white lace caught over the ears with long tabs, fastened in the middle of the forehead with an ornament—a little star of diamonds. Usually she walks with a crutch, but on this occasion she leaned upon a cane. She talked pleasantly with her company, and gracefully acknowledged the compliments of such men as EVERETT, BANCROFT, SPARKS, HITCHCOCK, HENRY, MITCHEL and PEIRCE, and the respectful attentions of a brilliant circle of ladies. Long may she live to enjoy life.

MORTALITY TABLES.

In the Section of Physics, while waiting for another room in order to subdivide, the mathematicians listened to a paper on "Mortality Tables," presented by Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, of Boston. It was accompanied by blackboard illustrations and a mass of tabular statements was exhibited; the tables interpolated for annual intervals of age, and embodying a process for deducing the average duration of life. These tables were part of a series prepared for the New-England Life Insurance Company from official returns abroad and at home. Mr. ELLIOTT noticed the fact that in the American reports the return of the living is generally reliable, while the tables of dying are decidedly deficient. He claims the discovery of a new method of deducing the average duration of life, and showed results nearly identical with those attained by interpolation.

U. S. COAST SURVEY RESULTS—IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS AT SANDY HOOK, IN THE HUDSON, ETC.

The results of the U. S. Coast Survey are laid before the Association from time to time by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. Three papers of this nature were presented yesterday afternoon.

Shipping merchants in New-York and navigators will be glad to know what has been accomplished by the new Survey at Sandy Hook. A paper on the *Cause of the Increase of Sandy Hook* was read by Prof. BACHE. He said it was known, as one of the developments of the Survey, that the Hook is gradually increasing, growing to the northward into the main ship channel. At a spot north of the Hook, where there was forty feet of water when Captain GEDNEY made his survey, in less than ten years it was nearly bare. The importance of determining the cause of this increase as leading to the means of controlling it cannot be over estimated. The Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments had early attended to the matter and requested that the necessary observations for its investigation should be made. These were under the immediate direction of Prof. BACHE, the observations having been made by HENRY MITCHELL, one of the sub-assistants in the Coast Survey, with all desirable zeal and ability.

Various causes had been assigned for this growth from the action of the waves and the winds, sometimes on the outer side and sometimes on the inside of the Hook. The effect of the opening and closing of Shrewsbury inlet had also been insisted upon.

To examine these and other probable causes laborious observations of tides and currents had been made in the vicinity of stations which Prof. BACHE showed upon the map. Careful measurements of the low water line had also been made in connection with those observations, and with others of the force and direction of the winds. Objects easily distinguished from the sand and of various specific gravities and shapes, had been deposited near the shore of the Hook to determine the power and direction of transportation of matter along the shores of the Hook. It is easy to see how laborious all of these observations are, and that some of them are obtained with considerable danger, hence the credit to be given to Mr. MITCHELL may be measured. The results of these observations have not yet been worked out in all their detail, but the conclusions from them are perfectly safe, and are of the highest importance. It turns out that this growth of the Hook is not an accidental phenomenon, but goes on regularly and according to determinable laws. The amount of increase depends upon variable causes, but the general fact is that it increases year by year, and the cause of this is a remarkable northwardly current, the amount and duration of which these observations assign along both shores of the Hook, the outer one extending across the whole breadth of False Hook channel, with varying velocity, and the one inside of the Hook extending nearly one-third of the distance across Sandy Hook Bay. These currents run to the north, during both the ebb and flood tide, with varying rates, and result from those tides directly and indirectly. The inner current is the one by which the flood and ebb tides draw, by the lateral communication of motion, the water from Sandy Hook Bay, and the outer is similarly related to those tides as they pass False Hook channel. The velocities and directions found, favor this conclusively.

An important observation for navigation results from this, for, eleven hours out of the twelve, there is a northwardly current running through False Hook channel, which assists vessels entering New-York harbor on the ebb tide, and to be avoided in passing out with the ebb.

It is the conflict of these two northwardly currents outside and inside, and the deposit of the materials which they carry to the point of the Hook, which causes its growth.

Within a century it has increased a mile and a quarter, and at about the rate of one-sixteenth of a mile a year, on the average, for the last twelve years.

Flynn's Knoll, on the north side of the main ship channel, does not give way, as the point of the Hook advances. The importance of watching this movement cannot, therefore, be over stated.

The mode of controlling the growth is obvious from the result obtained. The observations are still continued, to obtain the necessary numerical results.

Prof. BACHE also explained the importance of a knowledge of the *movement of the tide wave of the Hudson River* to the determination of the shore line of the New-York Bay and harbor, and the subject of encroachment upon the area of the harbor, and stated that the New-York Commissioners had directed a full series of observations to be made for the examinations of this point in the bearing just referred to, and also on the character of the improvements projected for the Hudson River, at the Overslau, and indeed in the whole distance from Troy to New-Baltimore. Nine tidal stations were in the course of occupation between Governor's Island, New-York, and Greenbush, opposite Albany. At the two terminal stations, Saxton's self-registering gauges were placed, and he had expected to invite the members to see the Albany guage, but the late freshet in the river had required its removal for the present. Prof. BACHE explained the selection made of the localities of the tidal stations and the reasons for their special position, and stated that the results of the work would hereafter be laid before the Association.

A lively discussion, having reference to the utility of pure scientific research, was occasioned by another paper in this Coast Survey series. The contribution was the joint production of Prof. BACHE and J. E. HILGARD, Assistant in the Survey. Mr. HILGARD read the paper, after a few remarks from the Superintendent. The subject was—"The Distribution of Terrestrial Magnetism in the United States."

The magnetic observations made in connection with the Survey were scattered, at 160 different stations, along the entire seacoast, and the data were reduced to the common period of the year 1850. The line of no variation, or that passing through all the places where the magnetic needle points to the true north, intersects the coast near Ocracoke, between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, in a N.N.W. direction, curving gradually to the north, and passing through the middle of Lake Erie.

To the north and east of this line the declination (or variation of the compass) is to the west of north, being 6° near New-York, 10° near Boston, and 16° in the eastern part of Maine. To the south and west of the line of no variation it is east of north, being 8° east along a line running directly south a little to the west of St. Louis and New-Orleans, 13° near San Diego, and 21° near Cape Flattery on the western coast. A map of this kind is of great practical value to surveyors. The dip of the needle varies from 15° in the Northeastern States to 60° along the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and the horizontal force from 3.5 to 6.0 in the same regions. Mr. HILGARD proceeded to institute a comparison with former maps, by Col. SABINE and Prof. LOOMIS, showing the progress made, and also with the magnetic charts by GAUSS. The paper closed with a general table comparing the observations with the map, showing discrepancies and local deviations.

At the conclusion of this paper, Prof. PEIRCE said he could not but call attention to the fact of the greatly extended field of research of the Coast Survey. He referred to the paper just read as one which gave evidence of great accumulation of material and accurate discussions and results. He spoke, also, of the valuable discoveries which had been made in the course of the Survey on the great subject of the tides, in which a new problem had been given to the astronomer involving an advance upon the very highest forms of investigation which had yet been made. A closing allusion was also made to the coral investigations made by Prof. AGASSIZ on the coast of Florida, in Coast Survey vessels, and dwelt upon the marvelous rapidity with which results in that field had been obtained.

Prof. ALEXANDER followed in a similar strain, commending the survey so highly as to say that he had taken pains to compute its cost, square mile by square mile, of that work, and had found that its cost did not exceed that of the crude surveys of the Public Lands. And he had been struck by the fact how minute were the quantities from which laws are sometimes evoked, reminding us of that chemist who caught a tear upon a lady's cheek, lost half of it by evaporation, but secured the other half and effected a critical analysis of its constituent elements.

Prof. HENRY followed, and was more enthusiastic than is his custom. It is men of high science that we want, he said. Talk about your practical men! They are not the kind we need. It is the men of high science who are our practical men, and the truths which they discover are applied directly to every useful science.

Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF said—Let us bless God for such men. They demand the gratitude of Christians, as well as the admiration of the scientific world.

THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

Prof. ALEXANDER has re-presented his nebular hypothesis, and the Astronomical Section devoted a morning to its discussion. He shows that the planets, as we have them now, mark the centres of gyration respectively of the rings from which they were formed. Neptune was thrown off by itself. There was one ring for Uranus; a double ring for Jupiter and Saturn; a double ring for Mars and the asteroids; a triple ring for the Earth, Venus and Mercury. The double ring of Jupiter and Saturn was subdivided, and Mars and the asteroids were also subdivided; Venus and Mercury were thrown off together, and the Earth by itself. Venus and Mercury being afterwards divided.

Prof. PEIRCE pointed to the probable result of these investigations as indicating the law of formation of the planets, and was exceedingly complimentary to Prof. ALEXANDER, for while he could not accept all his numerical calculations, he was convinced of one thing—that had KEPLER not lived, Prof. ALEXANDER, by pursuing this train of investigation, would have been the KEPLER of our day. [Applause.]

Dr. HARE, begging pardon of the mathematicians for intruding his chemical theories upon them, inquired concerning the chemical part of the hypothesis, with reference to the degrees of rarity and radiation.

Prof. PEIRCE said the Doctor's remarks suggested the very thing that mathematicians and physicists had great interest in investigating. It was an important inquiry how the system came into such a state that the chemical forces were left free to work. It was a subject which belonged partly to the chemist and partly to the mathematician.

THE GULF STREAM—DOES IT INFLUENCE THE CLIMATE OF EUROPE.

Professor LE CONTE says it does. He read an elaborate paper, giving his theory of the Gulf Stream, based upon observations undertaken in conjunction with Prof. AGASSIZ, when that gentleman examined the Florida Corals with so much care in the Winter of 1851. According to Prof. LE CONTE, the coral agency is not sufficient to account for the phenomena observable on the Florida Keys. He traced a species of embryonic development, with which the Gulf Stream had much to do. The coral boulders form a nucleus around which cluster smaller fragments and coral sand—the whole firmly cemented by carbonate of lime held in solution in sea water,—and the island thus formed is finally covered with vegetation and inhabited by animals and men. The reefs of Florida are extending southward, the sweep of the curve of the Gulf Stream is increasing; and the tongue of land within this curve increases *pari passu* by means of a sedimentary deposit. The Gulf Stream is the architect of its own curves, of its own banks, and of its own configuration of sea-bottom. The Professor demonstrated that the peninsula of Florida is progressively advancing *towards Cuba*, and that the Gulf Stream has been becoming more and more narrow. If, therefore, the quantity of water carried by it has remained constant, while its velocity and distance have increased, its warming influence upon the European continent is also increasing. He asks, then, if we have not here a sufficient cause, have we not one of the true causes of that great change which has taken place in the climate of Europe since the Glacial period? The advancing point of Florida has been progressively warming the climate of Europe, and is thus perhaps controlling the destinies of the human race. Can we have, he asked, a more beautiful instance than this of that sympathy which exists between the most distant portions of our State, and which binds all its members together into one organic whole?

Prof. SWALLOW was facetious upon these amorous approaches of the Peninsula of Florida towards the Queen of the Antilles. The facts of the case were in wonderful accordance with the doctrine of manifest destiny, as laid down at the Ostend Conference. We were to have Cuba at any rate.

Prof. ROGERS saw no difficulty in admitting any one of the postulates assumed by Prof. LECONTE, for they were similar to the results of his own experience in observations of the action of rivers and oceanic currents.

PROF. HALDEMAN ON ETHNOLOGY.

The report of Prof. S. S. HALDEMAN on Linguistic Ethnology occupied a portion of one afternoon. It was technical, but the Professor's conclusions were that we cannot even trust an observer who claims for himself "a good ear." A lexicographer, KNOWLES, makes such a claim, and by his analysis of his own vernacular, proves that he does not possess it. After the learned work of RAPP, that of ELLIS was considered the best in regard to the analysis of speech, in which it is superior to the more recent work of Dr. LEPSIUS. Much useful material has been collected in the various grammars and dictionaries published by the philologists of St. Petersburg upon the languages of Asia.

The Association's Troubles.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug 26, 1856.

At such times as the Convention lays aside the outward proprieties of the public gatherings, and members, flinging away the robes of Science, descend to the level of ordinary commonplace conversation, then there is sure to be a season of careful comparing of notes, and animated discussions of the matters which affect the physical welfare of this Association.

Two questions, or rather one question with an addendum, which have been the bone of hardest contention, are those which relate to the constitution and the rights of members under the constitution. The reports which you have published from day to day during the continuance of the constitutional struggle will have served to indicate the bitter partisan feeling that has been aroused in the course of this controversy. The disease is of long standing, is subject to periodicity, has made a vast amount of trouble, and even if it be now finally cured, will not be forgotten. In short, the conservation of Science has been at loggerheads with the Democracy of Science and Democracy has whipped. The battle resulted in a return of "No killed, but several badly wounded," and both parties have scarcely yet recovered from the violence of the struggle.

The history of these constitutional troubles it is unnecessary to review. The ball was started at Cleveland in 1853;—it rolled on to Washington, thence to Providence, and then to Albany. Members have exerted themselves to put a stop to its motion here, and the effort has succeeded so well that we may hope there is no chance for a renewal of the bitter feeling created in the progress of the fight. Even pugilists shake hands and are friendly together after their "mill" is over, and the bad feeling evaporates, even in political life, after a contest is decided. After the same fashion, it is to be hoped, the learned men will bury their hatchet. They have quarreled long enough.

Under the amended Constitution the power of the Standing Committee, which body is the governing force, is limited. They have no longer the privilege of making a close organization. Six members are to be selected on open nomination, and be balloted for by the whole Association. In the last scenes of the struggle, when this measure was brought about, the Committee found how things were shaping, and, through Prof. BACHE, retired with very considerable grace. On his motion, the amended instrument was adopted by unanimous consent, and, but for a single incident, no further trouble would have been experienced. When the Permanent Secretary began to revise his list of paying members, he discovered several persons in arrears. Among these was Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, of New-York, the industrious compiler of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," the "Year Book of Agriculture." Some others, among whom I believe was a very eminent Geologist of this State, were in the same category. These gentlemen had been detained from two or three meetings, and from the migratory character of the Association, had had no opportunity of indicating their desire to remain enrolled upon the list of members. Up to the period of the disturbance of Monday, they had failed to communicate with the Secretary, although appearing upon the floor and taking an active part in the proceedings. The President of the Association, in calling for the vote on the adoption of the report of the minority of the Constitutional Committee, declared he should call gentlemen by name who attempted to vote in contravention of constitutional rules. Accordingly, Mr. WELLS, having risen among the Ayes, was desired to take his seat. A more quiet plan would have been to indicate privately to these gentlemen, through the Secretary or otherwise, that they could not be permitted to vote. Technically, they were faulty, but believed they were doing right, intending to reinstate themselves fairly upon the record, and they have since done so. The terms and manner employed by the Chair on this occasion, as well as other unpleasant incidents which have occurred from time to time during the progress of the Convention, give rise to animadversion from outside quarters, and have not promoted harmony among members of the Convention. Whether personal pique has exercised any influence in bringing about these troubles, or whether the disagreeable circumstances owe their origin to a mistaken sense of duty, the fact that there have been very unpleasant scenes remains unchanged. The offending members should have been checked at the outset, if at all; for if they were tacitly admitted to be active members in votes upon all other questions, it was hardly fair to make a clique quarrel the occasion for a display of personal feeling. This circumstance, the running fight of two days on the Constitution, and the scene with Dr. HARE yesterday, have served at least one good purpose—they have given the Albany people an entertainment which they have enjoyed in large numbers and with great gusto.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT arrived in town yesterday, and will inaugurate the Observatory on Thursday. The dedication of the State Geological Hall will be the feature of Wednesday. Among the familiar New-York faces that were visible in the Convention yesterday, we counted as new arrivals, Mr. BANCROFT, Dr. BETHUNE, Dr. S. H. COX and ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A RESPONSE TO MAYOR WOOD.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

At the opening of the general session this morning, it was resolved that the business should be finished up in Sections to-day. The Association will convene in general session to-morrow for the last time.

The Special Committees having in charge the following subjects were discharged:

1. On memorializing the Legislature of Ohio for a geological survey of the State.
2. On the Constitution.
3. On publication of Providence proceedings.
4. On memorializing the Legislature of New-York in reference to fish-breeding.

A resolution from the Standing Committee recommended that the members of the American Medical Association be invited to attend the next meeting of the Association at Montreal. Adopted.

MAYOR WOOD.

The Standing Committee also reported the following resolutions in reference to the letter of Mayor WOOD of New-York, read yesterday:

Resolved, That the advancement of Science, which forms the great object of this Association, requires also the establishment of Universities where all branches of human knowledge may be pursued under eminent Professors to their last development.

Resolved, That the establishment of at least one such institution in any part of our country at the present time, is an object of the highest interest to this Association, and would in their judgment form an epoch in the progress of Science in this country.

Resolved, That every judicious effort made for the accomplishment of this great work will receive our hearty commendation and firm support.

Resolved, That we consider the recommendation before us as such an effort as is referred to in the last resolution.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Auditing Committee reported the Treasurer's account as correct.

Dr. HARE again took the floor and desired to explain his remarks of yesterday, but was again denied the privilege of a hearing, and the meeting adjourned.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

The following papers were read this morning:

On the Carboniferous limestones of the Mississippi valley..........By JAMES HALL.
Review of a portion of the recent Geological Map of the United States, published in Europe by JULES MARCOU..........By WM. P. BLAKE.
Some observations on the Coal-fields of Illinois..........By E. P. STEVENS.

Mr. BLAKE's paper was a very severe criticism upon MARCOU's map—so severe that Profs. ROGERS and HALL objected to having it printed among the records of the Association. Mr. WHITNEY defended the truth and value of the criticism. Messrs. SWALLOW and LE CONTE took part in the discussion, but Mr. BLAKE withdrew the paper.

ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION.

Yesterday it was thought that this section was through with its business. But it was concluded to keep on a while longer. Prof. GIBSON was chosen chairman. The discussions here were not quite up to the standard of interest for the room, for the very obvious reason that the chief attraction, Mr. AGASSIZ, had secluded himself for the purpose of putting in train the egg, embryo, single-cell, and entire animal of his speech for the afternoon. Still there was interest enough to keep the room crowded, and seats at a premium. The following papers formed the staple of the meeting's Convention:

On the Structure of the Algonquin Language. By HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.
Queries relative to some indications of human instinct, as illustrated by primitive arts. By DANIEL WILSON.
Considerations upon the evidences of the early voyages of the Scandinavians to this Country, and upon the cosmical myths supposed to relate to America. By A. C. HAMLIN.

Professor WILSON's queries led to several other queries in the same line, and brought out Professor HALDEMANN and President ANDERSON with additional facts bearing upon this and the general question of the history of man. Dr. HAMLIN's paper was discussed by Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT and others.

The Mathematical Section heard a curious paper from Professor ALEXANDER on Comets, and finished its business.

A new section of Meteorology was formed at the dissolution of the Mathematical.

YELLOW FEVER METEOROLOGY.

A paper on the Meteorological Phenomena at Portsmouth, Va., during the epidemic of 1855, was read by Prof. N. B. WEBSTER, of the Virginia Collegiate Institute. It was explanatory of a chart representing by curves the temperature, atmospheric pressure, and daily mortality during the months of July, August, September and October. Clouds, winds, and thunder and lightning, during the period, were shown by appropriate symbols. The meteorological data were taken from the log of the Receiving Ship at that Naval station, and ingeniously arranged to show the relations between the weather and the mortality, not to sustain any preconceived theory, but simply to present the facts. To trace here the deductions from the chart, which would themselves exceed our limits, would be impossible. There was a marked coincidence in the parallelism of the thermal curve and that of mortality; they seemed to rise and fall together, while the reverse was true of the barometric and mortality curve.

The paper elicited remarks of commendation from Dr. D. B. REID, of London, and others, and will constitute an interesting part of the published proceedings.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATE GEOLOGICAL HALL.

SPEECHES OF PROF. AGASSIZ, PROF. HITCHCOCK AND OTHERS.

WEDNESDAY—5 P. M.

The ceremonies of the Inauguration of the Geological Hall are now in progress, under a magnificent tent erected in Academy Park. Full five thousand persons are present.

The tent arrangements are most admirable. The canvass is of black and white, with a center piece of red, white and blue. Around the outer circle, comfortably backed by a striped canvass which incloses the tent on three sides, are ranged rows of settees. Across the inclosure, resting upon a board-floor accurately jointed and smooth, are rows of chairs. The accurate measurement of the capacity of the tent reports that five thousand five hundred persons can be accommodated, and quite that number are within the Park gates as I write. A very large proportion of the audience is composed of the ladies, who look on with great apparent earnestness and seemed to be vastly edified by the view of the notabilities who are thickly grouped together upon the stage.

The stage is occupied by prominent citizens of Albany and the leading members of the Scientific Convention. On the front row sit Governor CLARK, and Ex-Governors HUNT and SEYMOUR. Among the clergymen are Bishop POTTER, Chancellor FERRIS, of New-York, Dr. WYCKOFF of Albany, and Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Prof. AGASSIZ, Prof. BACHE, Prof. WILSON, Prof. BARTLETT and a host of others fill the remaining seats.

Above the heads of the speakers are suspended small tri-colored flags, inscribed respectively:

GEOLOGY.	THE PRESS.
METEOROLOGY.	MINERALOGY.
METALLURGY.	ETHNOLOGY.
ASTRONOMY.	

In the rear of the stage were similar flags, inscribed as follows:

CHEMISTRY.	TELEGRAPH.
PHYSIOLOGY.	LETTERS.
CONCHOLOGY.	HYDROLOGY.
PALÆONTOLOGY.	ZOOLOGY.
MICROSCOPY.	ICHTHYOLOGY.
ART.	MANUFACTURES.
STEAM.	AGRICULTURE.
COMMERCE.	PHYSICS.
SCIENCE.	ANATOMY.
NAVIGATION.	BOTANY.

"The Press" was the central banner. Beneath it stood a big blackboard; leaning against the blackboard was a small framed portrait of WASHINGTON.

At half past 3 o'clock, the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn.

Prof. AGASSIZ was introduced by Hon. GERRIT Y. LANSING, Chairman of the Local Committee. He was received with great applause. He spoke of the occasion, the inauguration of a State Geological Hall, as one possessing great interest for scientific men. He modestly declared his inability to make a speech, and lamented the absence of Gov. SEWARD and Mr. GRAY. The Geological Survey of New-York, he said, had given a new nomenclature to the Science of Geology. What the geologists have been collecting is read with interest over the world. Geologists from Europe, when they come to this country, at once ask, "Which is the way to Albany," and they pore with delight over the evidences of old formations which the survey of this State has developed. As appropriate to the occasion, he proposed to treat of the tendency of scientific investigations. That tendency is to show that Nature, considered as a whole, exhibits evidences that its phenomena can only be the result of a grand Creative Intellect—that it can only be the work of Mind—that it can only be the work of a God. From this point the Professor branched off into an eloquent and telling speech, or rather a lecture, in which, by aid of the black-board, he beautifully illustrated his positions.

PROF. HITCHCOCK'S ADDRESS.

Prof. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College, was introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—This interesting occasion turns my thoughts irresistibly backward upon the early periods of those scientific enterprises, of which we have before us in this city the magnificent results. For this Geological Hall, which we meet to dedicate, would neither have been devoted to this purpose nor supplied with *specimens*, had not a Geological Survey preceded it. Having been acquainted with the men who originated and executed this survey, will you allow me to indulge in a few reminiscences concerning that work and its results, in the few moments allowed me.

This, *I believe*, is the first example in which a State Government in our country has erected a Museum for the exhibition of its natural resources, the mineral and rock, its plants and animals, living and fossil. And this seems to me the most appropriate spot in the country for placing the first Geological Hall erected by the Government, for the County of Albany was the district where the first Geological Survey was undertaken, on this side of the Atlantic, and, perhaps, the world. This was in 1820, and at the expense of the late STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, [illegible] appointed Prof. EATON to survey it, [illegible] traversed by the Erie Canal. This was the commencement of a work which, during the last 36 years, has had a wonderful expansion, stretching over a large part of the States of the Union, as well as Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and, I might add, several European countries where the magnificent surveys now in progress did not commence till after the Survey of Albany and Rensselaer Counties. How glad are we, therefore, to find on this spot the first Museum of Economical Geology on this side of the Atlantic. Nay, embracing, as it does, all the departments of Natural History, I see in it more than a European Museum of Economical Geology, splendid though they are. I fancy rather that I see here the germ of a Cis-Atlantic British Museum or Garden of Plants.

North Carolina was the first State that ordered a Geological Survey, and I have the pleasure of seeing before me the gentleman who executed it, and in 1824-5 published a report of 140 pages;—I refer to Prof. OLMSTEAD, who, though he has since won brighter laurels in another department of science, will always be honored as the first commissioned State Geologist in our land. South Carolina commissioned Prof. VANUXEM only a year later to do for her what had been done in North Carolina. This Report, however, was never published, save in the newspapers. After this there was a long blank in the State surveys. In 1826 I published a review of Prof. OLMSTEAD's papers in the hope of turning the attention of legislators to the subject, but in vain. In 1830 I was more successful. Pardon me if I tell you how. Being on my way to visit the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the newspapers informed me that the State of Massachusetts had ordered a Trigonometrical Survey. I ventured to suggest to Governor LINCOLN, how desirable it would be to have a Geological Survey connected with the enterprise. On my return I found that he had recommended it, and that the Legislature had adopted it, and then a Geological commission awaited myself.

It was not till three or four years later that any State moved in this enterprise. Then followed Tennessee, Maryland, and New-Jersey. But in 1836 New-York entered upon the work, on a scale more liberal, and with a plan more judicious than any other State before or since. She first obtained the opinion of scientific men as to the best mode of procedure, by a circular sent forth from Hon. JOHN DIX, then Secretary of State. Then she appropriated over $400,000 to the Survey. And now the magnificent result, or rather some of the results—for the eighteen splendid quartos already issued do not tell the story; since others are in reserve which are looked for with deep interest by scientific men on both sides of the Atlantic. This Survey has developed the older fossiliferous rocks, with a fulness and distinctness unknown elsewhere. Hence European Savans study the New-York Reports with eagerness. In 1850, as I entered the Woodwardian Museum, in the University of Cambridge, in England, I found Professor McCOY busy with a collection of Silurian fossils before him, which he was studying with HALL's first volume of Paleontology as his guide, and in the splendid volumes entitled *British Palæozoic Rocks and Fossils*, which appeared last year as the result of these researches, I find Professor HALL denominated the great American Paleontologist. I tell you, Sir, that this Survey has given New-York a reputation throughout the learned world, of which she may well be proud. Am I told that it will probably cost half a million? Very well. The larger the sum, the higher will be the reputation of New-York for liberality; and what other half million expended in our country has developed so many new facts, or thrown so much light upon the history of the globe, or won so world-wide and enviable a reputation.

Allow me to add that I have taken a deeper interest in the survey, because I was offered a commission by Gov. MARCY to explore the First District, which I accepted, and actually entered upon the work. But the magnitude of the undertaking and a poor state of health led me only to resign, and leave the place to be filled by Prof. MATHER. I confess also that I had a strong hope that I might have an opportunity to re-survey Massachusetts, and finding Gov. EVERETT in the chair of State, I offered my services anew, and through his recommendation, always ready to be given for the promotion of learning, I attained a new commission, and went over ground a second time, which I would gladly survey again, did life and health allow. Geologists who enter upon such a work now with all the facilities within their reach, can form but a faint idea of the difficulties we encountered who were early in the field.

In regard to this matter of geological surveys, I can hardly avoid making a suggestion here. So large a portion of our country has now been examined, more or less thoroughly, by the several State Governments, that it does seem to me the time has come when the National Government should order a survey—geological, zoological and botanical—of the whole country, on such a liberal and thorough plan as the surveys in Great Britain are now conducted; in the latter country it being understood that at least thirty years will be occupied in the work. Could not the distinguished New-York statesman who was to have addressed us to-day, be induced, when the present great struggle in which he is engaged shall have been brought to a close, by a merciful Providence, to introduce this subject and urge it upon Congress? And would it not be appropriate for the American Association for the Advancement of Science to throw a petition before the Government for such an object? Or might it not, with the consent of the eminent gentleman who has charge of the Coast Survey, be connected therewith, as it is with the Ordnance Survey in Great Britain.

But to return. Another important result of the New-York survey was the origination of the Association of American Geologists, which has gradually expanded with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Many of us who were engaged in State surveys were so isolated from one another that we had few means of comparing views or obtaining advice in our conclusions. Prof. MATHER, I believe, through Prof. EMMONS, first suggested to the New-York Board of Geologists in November, 1838, in a letter proposing a number of points for their consideration. I quote from him the following paragraph relating to the meeting. As to the credit he has here given me of having personally suggested the subject, I can say only that I had been in the habit for several years of making this meeting of scientific men a sort of hobby in my correspondence with such. Whether others did the same I did not then, and do not now know. Were this the proper place, I could go more into detail on this point; but I will merely quote Prof. MATHER's language to the Board:

* * * * "Would it not be well to suggest the propriety of a meeting of Geologists and other scientific men of our country at some central point next Fall—say at New-York or Philadelphia. There are many questions in our Geology that will receive new light from friendly discussion and the combined observation of various individuals who have noted them in different parts of our country. Such a meeting has been suggested by Prof. HITCHCOCK, and to me it seems desirable. It would undoubtedly be an advantage not only to science but to the several surveys that are now in progress and that may in future be authorized. It would tend to make known our scientific men to each other personally, give them more confidence in each other, and cause them to concentrate their observation on those questions that are of interest in either a scientific or economical point of view. More questions may be satisfactorily settled in a day by oral discussion in such a body than a year by writing and publication."

[In the letter alluded to, on examination, we discover another passage bearing on the point, which, owing to the Professor's modesty, we suspect, he did not read. Prof. MATHER adds, "You, so far as I know, first suggested the matter of such an Association. I laid the matter before the Board of Geologists of New-York, specifying some of the advantages that might be expected to result, and Prof. VANUXEM probably made the motion before the Board in regard to it."]

Though the Board adopted the plan of a meeting, various causes delayed the first over till April, 1840, when we assembled in Philadelphia, and spent a week in most profitable and pleasant discussion, and the presentation of papers. Our number that year was only 18, because confined almost exclusively to the State geologists; but the next year, when we met again in Philadelphia, and a more extended invitation was given, about 30 were present, and the members have been increasing to the present time. But, in fact, those first two meetings proved the type, in all things essential, of all that have followed. The principal changes have been those of expansion and the consequent introduction of many other branches of Science with their eminent cultivators. In 1842, we changed the name to that of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists; and in 1847, to that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I trust it has not yet reached its fullest development, as our country and its scientific men multiply, and new fields of discovery open.

It may be thought that the New-York geologists, in their invitation, and the members of that first Philadelphia meeting, had no thought of extending their Association beyond geologists. But Prof. MATHER's language just quoted speaks of "a meeting of the geologists and other scientific men of our country," thus showing what were his aspirations. And they were shared by all of us who had anything to do with the first meeting. But we knew that only a short time previous, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, had directed a request to the American Philosophical Society, as the oldest of the kind in the country, that it would invite the scientific men of the land to such a meeting as the one we are now enjoying. But the distinguished men of that Society declined, through fear that the effort would prove a failure. Surely then it did not become us to announce any such intentions. Yet we did talk of them and could not but hope that what might fail if attempted on a large scale at first, might be accomplished step by step. Had not the New-York geologists issued that modest invitation, and confined it at first to the State Surveyors, probably even yet we might have been without an Association for the Advancement of Science. Such are some of the results of this Geological Survey, that have become matter of history. Others, perhaps greater than these, belong to posterity, and need the ken of prophecy to describe. We may be quite sure, however, that this Hall will be a centre of deep interest to coming generations. Long after we shall have passed away will the men of New-York, as they survey these [illegible], be stimulated to engage in other noble enterprises by this work of their progenitors, and from many a distant part of the civilized world will men come here to solve their scientific questions, and to bring from all regions into comparison with this. New-York, then, by her liberal patronage, has not only acquired an honorable name among those living in all civilized lands, but has secured the voice of History to transmit her fame to far off generations.

The ceremonies are still in progress.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, [illegible]

[illegible — subscription terms of the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES and the TIMES FOR EUROPE and FOR CALIFORNIA]
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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons pretending to be agents for the TIMES receive money for subscriptions and give receipts in the name of the establishment. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES AS SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CASS presented letters from Gen. SMITH, giving an account of the movements of the United States troops in Kansas, which were read. Mr. W[illegible]'s bill to repeal certain laws of Kansas was then taken up, and after debate, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, it was laid on the table by [illegible] against 11. The Army bill was again considered. Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate adhere to its previous action, and ask for another Committee of Conference. A debate ensued, during which the present condition of affairs in Kansas was very fully discussed by several Senators. Mr. CLAYTON commented with much severity on what he termed the "infamous laws of the Kansas Legislature," saying that they should be repealed before the adjournment of Congress, and that if the Senate refused to take that step the responsibility must rest upon [illegible]. The motion of Mr. HUNTER for a Committee of Conference was agreed to, by [illegible] against 6; after which a very lengthy and highly interesting debate took place touching the merits of the question at issue between the two Houses, which will be found reported very fully in our columns this morning. In the House, a variety of propositions were brought forward, in relation to the Army appropriation, interspersed with ineffectual motions to adjourn, until the expiration of the morning hour, when a message was received from the Senate announcing its action on the Army bill, and asking a Committee of Conference. On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the House insisted on its amendment, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. Whether this Committee will be any more successful than the former one remains to be seen, though the action of the Senate yesterday may be considered a concession to the House.

The telegraph informs us of the arrival of the *Granada* at New-Orleans with later news from California and Nicaragua. The [illegible] left Aspinwall for New-York on the 20th inst. with $1,500,000 in treasure, and, therefore, may be expected to-day or to-morrow. From San Francisco we learn that the Vigilance Committee continued in power, and had executed two murderers. Judge TERRY was still kept prisoner by the Committee. The news from Nicaragua is not favorable to the interests of WALKER. Desertions are reported to have taken place in his army, and Colonel SALINAS, with several natives, had been shot for treason to the Government. This alone goes far to prove that WALKER's position as President of the Nicaraguan Republic is held by no safe tenure. It is alleged that he has revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Leon, who, in some manner that is not explained, was believed to be implicated in a conspiracy against the Government.

Our special telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Americans at Syracuse yesterday will be found well worth perusal. A series of resolutions introduced by Mr. LUTHER CALDWELL in the Fillmore body, denouncing the outrage on Senator SUMNER, and deploring the present state of affairs in Kansas, produced the greatest excitement, and after ineffectual efforts to induce him to withdraw them, they were rejected; whereupon Mr. CALDWELL withdrew, and subsequently made his appearance in the North American Convention, where his resolutions were adopted. The nomination of Col. FREMONT was fully indorsed by the latter body, who have called a State Nominating Convention for the 17th of September.

We continue to receive dispatches from the West confirmatory of the existence of civil war in Kansas. The last advices from St. Louis state that 2,000 Missourians were ready to enter the Territory on the 22d inst., and that the United States troops and the Territorial militia were on the move. A dispatch from Chicago states that a party of Missourians had attacked the Quaker Mission, and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up their horses and leave the Territory. This demand was not complied with, and they were not able to [illegible]. A Mr. WM. C. HOPS, formerly of [illegible], had been shot and scalped by some [illegible]. No demonstration had yet been made against Lawrence.

It will be seen by reference to our report of the proceedings of the Scientific Convention at Albany, yesterday, that Mayor WOOD's proposition for the establishment of a great University of Science and Arts has been responded to by that body. A series of resolutions was adopted, in which the recommendation of his Honor is characterized as of the highest interest to the Association.

A Railroad Disaster where Somebody is to Blame.

The great majority of railroad disasters have been occasioned by accidents which no sagacity and diligent attention could possibly have prevented; an undiscovered flaw in some delicate piece of machinery, a misplaced switch, a mistake as to the hour, a defective [illegible] and property. But it has rarely happened that any serious accident has been caused by ignorance or defective construction. One of the most melancholy disasters in the history of railroad casualties occurred in Missouri but a few months back, and was the consequence of gross incompetency on the part of the engineer of the road, one of whose bridges was so badly constructed that it gave way under the pressure of the first train that attempted to cross it; among the lives lost by its fall was that of the engineer himself, who paid the forfeit of his life for his want of skill or care. A similar accident has just occurred on the Lehigh Valley road, which crosses the Delaware at Easton. According to the telegraphic report, the bridge, which was of timber, must have been of an extremely slight and rickety character, as it is stated that "persons had been employed yesterday in keying it up." It gave way when two engines were crossing, and by the merest chance but two or three persons were seriously injured. An accident had detained the Philadelphia train some five minutes, or there would inevitably have been a terrible loss of life. A disaster of this character is not one of those that could not be guarded against. Somebody was most criminally to blame. A bridge could not have fallen but from its imperfect construction, and the fault can be directly traced to the culpable party. Wherever the blame may belong, there it should rest. The safety of the public demands that in a case of this kind, where somebody is most clearly to blame, the guilty party should be made an example of, and we trust that there will be a thorough investigation as to the cause of this disaster, and a fearless exposure of all the circumstances connected with it. Whether it was owing to carelessness or ignorance on the part of the engineer, or of parsimony or recklessness on the part of the company, the truth of the matter should be made known, and the guilty parties be made to suffer for their gross neglect of duty. In this case there can be no verdict rendered of nobody to blame.

The Terror of the South.

The South has been so long accustomed to have things all its own way that the present aspect of affairs north of Mason and Dixon's line has inspired it with unaffected terror. The gigantic strength of the North has caused it, like the good-natured giant in the story-book, to endure a good many wrongs, because it knew it could, whenever it chose, be amply avenged for them. The time has at last come for resistance, and the South begins to tremble at the opposition it has wantonly provoked. Oddly enough, at the first prospect of defeat, the South threatens to cave in and quit the contest altogether. It will not continue the struggle for power, but, on the first reverse, threatens to withdraw wholly from the field. If it cannot have its own way, it will step out of the ring—the Union—altogether, and have nothing more to do with its twin brother, the North. The Southern Press, of every political shade of opinion, with hardly an exception, threaten disunion in the event of defeat in the present contest for the Presidency. They band together, as one man, and are horror-struck at the sectionalism of the North. In spite of the seriousness of the matter, the terror of the South, whether simulated or real, is positively ludicrous. They seem to have just awoke, beyond the Potomac, to the consciousness of the fact, that the balance of political power lies with the North, and that this power can be used whenever its possessors choose to employ it. The organ of the Administration at Washington is at last convinced that the country has been brought to "a great and alarming crisis," and appeals "to every man in the land who loves our institutions, who desires the perpetuation of our liberties, to come up to the contest with a determined purpose to rescue the Constitution and save the Union. There is not one hour to be lost."

In other words, if the Southern candidate should not be elected, the Union will be dissolved by the South, out of revenge for its disappointment. The New-Orleans *Delta* says:

"How would the South stand in a strictly sectional contest with the North? Would she not be largely out-voted? Of course, she would; and whenever that strictly sectional issue is made by the North, it is not for the South to consider how she would stand in the election, but to 'put her house in order' for the only event that should follow such an array of her enemies, to wit—separation and independence."

The South is as strictly sectional as it can be, but, happily for the country, its sectionalism is powerless,—it can do nothing by itself. When acting by itself it must always remain in a hopeless minority. The Richmond *Dispatch* says of the Fremont movement:

"It will sweep in the end over all the barriers of law and of the Constitution, and bear off every vestige of Southern Institutions, and the Southern [illegible] itself from the soil on which they exist, if the South does not look the future calmly in the face, and with united energies gird up its loins to meet the coming hurricane."

It is not at all surprising that the present attitude of the North, which is one merely of self-defence, should excite such terror in our Southern brethren, for it is something new; but, as soon as they can collect themselves so as to look the fancied danger calmly in the face, they will come to the conclusion that the dreaded hurricane is not much of a blow after all, and the "Southern race" will be in very little danger of being swept away by it. After they recover from their first fright they will have as little dread of Republicanism as the frogs in the fable had of their new king when they discovered how little harm he was disposed to do them.

A Specimen Growl.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with very great satisfaction your [illegible] account of the "Adventure of the Arabia," [illegible] written on the subject, all [illegible] by some penny-a-liner [illegible].

I have looked in vain for any demonstration of delight in the English papers on the loss of two of the Collins steamers—the destruction of over one thousand lives of the bravest [illegible] of your citizens [illegible] British [illegible] in search of the lost ship. But here the very chance of the loss of an English ship throws you all into ecstasies of delight.

A READER AND AN ENGLISHMAN.

We publish the above as an evidence of the small quantity of brains that is absolutely necessary to support life. What the genius who wrote it means by saying that we were thrown into "ecstasies of delight" by the chance of the *Arabia's* loss, it would be difficult to imagine. We published, from the pen of a passenger, a detailed statement of the accident to the *Arabia*,—the discourteous conduct of some of her officers, and the facts about her sailing from Halifax in a leaky condition. This "Englishman" seems to think that the statement of the case implies exultation over it, and in the height of his righteous indignation pens the mendacious epistle we have given above. We revenge ourselves for his abuse by publishing it.

The Senate Confessing!

The Senate has no longer the shadow of an excuse for refusing to pass the Army Appropriation bill, with the prohibition upon which the House insists. For the Senate itself now confesses that *the Kansas code ought not to be enforced*,—that its enactments are disgraceful and infamous in their character,—that they violate the rights of the inhabitants and the principles of liberty, and that they ought to be repealed. One of the leading Democratic members of the Senate has introduced a bill embodying all these declarations, and proposing to repeal those laws. Not a Senator ventured to say a word in defence of that code,—or to declare openly that it ought to be enforced.

What plausible excuse, then, has the Senate for longer resistance to the passage of the Appropriation bill? It concedes the entire justice of the proviso sent up by the House;—it acknowledges that the Federal Army ought not to be employed in the enforcement of those laws:—why, then, does it still refuse its assent to the passage of the Army bill so framed as to meet the opinions which it thus expresses? Is it determined, even in a matter where it confesses itself in the wrong, to persevere merely for the sake of *riding over* the House of Representatives, and showing its contempt for that branch of the National Legislature?

After these declarations of the Senate it is impossible to mistake in fixing the responsibility for the present state of things at Washington. The pretext that the House of Representatives blocks the wheels of Government, is exploded. The Senate assumes the whole responsibility by conceding the justice of the position which the House has taken.

The European Labor Market.

The war, which followed on the decimation by famine and emigration of the great Irish labor market, is beginning to tell, we rejoice to hear, on the present wages and future prospects of the British working classes. The time is coming when they will find a higher appreciation and a somewhat more just weight in the governmental influences of the country. Even from war's bitter fountain there may be sometimes distilled a compensating drop of good.

The effect of the war has been of course to increase the value of labor. Following on the Irish famine and emigration, the enlistments have told naturally heavily upon those available for productive work, and the farmers find the greatest difficulty, now that the harvest time is on, in procuring the necessary hands for garnering it in. This is not confined to England alone, and there is still a cry throughout the breadth of Europe for more hands, and they are not be found. The demand has consequently raised considerably the wages of labor throughout England and France. In England, we see by the last accounts, a dollar a day with board is given to able-bodied laborers.

In Ireland, a still happier era has opened. Those gloomy prison-houses which looked down with bleak, desolating gaze on every town and village of Ireland are becoming deserted, and instead of the moan of the pauper through every field, the cry of joyous labor rings. Even in the poorest western districts harvest laborers receive six or seven of our shillings, with board, instead of so many cents, which they received a few years ago. The effect of this is beginning to tell in the return of many emigrants, especially Irish, to their own country. They are, however, all of that unhealthy class which can most be spared, who loll and loiter around New-York and the other seaport cities, with a yearning eye towards the potato plot at home, and who never manfully, with brave heart and stout hand, set themselves down in this country, to make it their home and work out an independence. The really valuable German and Irish emigrants who are carving a garden out of our Western praries are never likely to exchange, come what will, freedom of speech and altar, equality of manhood, and the right to call the produce of their sweat their own, for any golden temptations which may be held out on the other side.

The increase of wages, too, if it draws a certain portion of our laboring class homeward, will have the effect of more equalizing the wages on both sides, and so enabling our Lowell and Lawrence manufactories to better compete with her European rivals.

It is also no small matter for joyful reflection that with the change in the material condition of the laborer there must also come a change in his mental condition. With increased means he will attain a better education, higher civilization, and a nobler sense of his dignity as a man. Hence his value will rise in the political as in the labor market. Coming by his increased means within range of the income tax and the other imposts which the war has thrown on England's back, and which will every day necessitate the taking in of still wider sustainment, he will naturally look for that which even the British Constitution pretends to guarantee—a voice in the imposition and administration of the taxes he is made to pay. With that voice will naturally follow a popular power, before whose strong and stern beat many of the hoary institutions which are now eating away the heart of England must fall.

This, let us hope, may be one result of the war. If so, it will compensate the people of England for the many sufferings and humiliations they have undergone. There is reason to hope that, as far as the laborers are concerned, the reaction which must follow the conclusion of peace will not restore the old condition of weakness and degradation, but may, after a time, be brought to bear upon the upper strata of leeches, royal, civil and ecclesiastical, who press down the sinews of industry and loll luxuriously on its struggling strength.

The Meat Market.

There has been another large supply of Beef Cattle received during the week ending last evening, amounting to FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED, but a combination among the brokers, who purchased most of the animals before their arrival at the yards, together with a general impression that the supply was much below the actual amount, served to keep up the prices nearly to last week's figures during the first part of the day, and until after most of the butchers had laid in their stock for the week. Some matters of unusual interest are discussed in the general remarks upon the Beef Market, under our Live Stock Reports, given in another column.

Mutton is quite abundant, the receipts of Sheep and Lambs for the week amounting to 12,400.

In Advance of the Season.

The days are autumnal. The cool weather continues from morning till evening, and from evening till morning. White linen is freezing, and Dacca muslins are absurd. The early pedestrian is grateful for the sunshine that warms the western pavement in Broadway. The housewife thinks she shall stop the ice man. She draws down the windows, at evening, and folds away, on a high shelf, the mosquito netting, and reminds her husband that he has not yet got in the Winter's supply of coal.

These cool days and nights, with which August is retiring, are blessed visitors to our City. They will destroy whatever pestilence may be brooding in the outskirts; they reinvigorate those of us who rarely breathe the country air, and will bring back to us our far-wandering and long-absent citizens.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails for this City were dispatched by the afternoon train, and reached here about 1 o'clock this morning. We find in our files no news additional to that which we had previously received over the wires from Halifax.

Serious Accident.

We regret to learn that Professor AVERY, of Hamilton College, was very severely injured on Monday last by an accident to the carriage in which he was riding, at Stamford, Conn., where he has been staying with a friend for some days. He had driven to the cars in the afternoon, when the horse took fright at the locomotive and dashed off at full speed. The reins broke so that the driver lost all command of him. Professor AVERY in attempting to jump from the carriage was caught in the wheel, and his ancle, thigh, and shoulder blade were all broken. His condition is very critical, and it is feared he cannot survive.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Commissioners of Health—No Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The Commission met as usual yesterday. The following cases were reported upon by the Health Officer:

Bark *Ossuola*, from Havana July 26th, with sugar and molasses, lost one man on passage from yellow fever. The cargo has been discharged for a period of twenty days, and no one has sickened on board during the process of discharging. Vessel allowed to proceed.

Brig *Aston*, COOPER, came into Quarantine from Cardenas, Aug. 1?, all hands well. Cargo has been discharged for five days, and ship unrigged. Allowed to proceed on the 30th day after her arrival.

Brig *Mercedes*, allowed to proceed to the stream and lighter her cargo, to be thence transported to New-York, except the hides.

Brig *Wildfire*, from Vera Cruz, arrived Aug. 18, all hands well; to discharge her cargo of hides, logwood and cochineal on lighters and send to the City, except the hides. Health Officer reports no case of disease coming from Vera Cruz this season, and recommends that she be allowed to come within 300 yards of New-York or Brooklyn, and there discharge her cargo on lighters, excepting the hides.

Brig *Nicophas*, with mahogany and hides, Aug. 16, from Vera Cruz, to discharge on lighters at Quarantine, except the hides.

Brig *E. R. Eaton*, with salt, sugar and molasses; all hands well; has been lying at Quarantine 11 days, fumigated and ventilated—Hennessy, her port of departure, represented as healthy; allowed to proceed.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The master of the schooner *Yorktown*, now lying S. W. Spit, which arrived at Porto Cabello on the 16th with hides, coffee, wood and horns, represents that his crew was well on leaving port, but one man died after five days, not from yellow fever, but from intermittent fever, from sleeping on deck in the night air; vessel leaky, requiring pumping four or five times a day—asks permission to come to the City, or, if that be denied, that she may be allowed to discharge into lighters or canal boats for inland transportation. The Health Officer was apprehensive that the death was from yellow fever; could advise no change in the previous decision.

Brig *Mary C. Haskell*, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 18th, removed to Southwest Spit, by resolution of the Board. Had several deaths on passage. Petition of the owners for her to come up denied.

Petition of brig *Guayama*, from Angostura, to land hides at any pier in the North or East River. Denied.

Communication from brig *Mary Lowell*, with molasses, from San Juan de los Remedios, to proceed to City to discharge. Denied.

Owners of brig *Isabel Beurman*, from Sagua-la-Grand, Cuba, 21st, requesting a reconsideration of former decision. Petition denied.

Bark *Pride of the Sea*, from Trinidad, a similar petition. Denied.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN MARINE HOSPITAL.

The annexed letter and report were received from the physician of the Marine Hospital, by His Honor the Mayor, and by him transmitted to the Commissioners:

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUARANTINE,
STATEN ISLAND, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

To His Honor the Mayor and the Resident Physicians of New-York: GENTLEMEN—The report of the yellow fever at the Marine Hospital for the past week exhibits the pleasing evidence of the entire cessation of the malady at Quarantine.

The case received from the City is already well known to the resident physician. The patient contracted the fever near the waterside, either in the vicinity of Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, or between Whitehall and Peck-slip, New-York—probably, however, in the vicinity of the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, where he walked about on three several occasions on the evening about a week previous to his attack of fever.

The case from the *Jasper* may have originated at Quarantine, where the vessel was anchored and the crew exposed in the vicinity of infected vessels for four or six days. The man remained some four days in the City before being sent to the retreat or the Marine Hospital.

The little girl SEYMOUR I found sick with the black vomit in the farm-house of WM. H. ASPINWALL, near the water-side, some twenty rods southeast of Mr. JOHN ASPINWALL's residence, on the promontory, four miles south of Quarantine. I have ascertained that this child had been exposed to the causes of yellow fever no otherwise than by living in an infected atmosphere at the place mentioned.

Signed by the physician of the Marine Hospital.

The following is the report:

No. 130—Aug. 20, WM. STREW, from bark *Jasper*, of Charleston. Occupation, sailor; age, 26; nativity, United States; disease, yellow fever; died, Aug. 21. Disease contracted from vessel.

No. 131—Aug. 2?, ELIZA SEYMOUR. Age, 10; nativity, United States; disease, yellow fever. Contracted from village.

No. 132—Aug. 2?, WM. DYER, from bark *Agnes*, of Cardiff. Occupation, sailor; age, 18; nativity, England; disease, yellow fever; died, Aug. 2?. Disease brought from the City.

These documents being submitted and received, the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting, in Worth-street, yesterday afternoon.

After reading the minutes, some protracted and desultory conversation took place, of no business interest.

The following communication was received from the physician to the Marine Hospital, Staten Island.

MARINE HOSPITAL, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to report that only three cases of yellow fever have been admitted to the Marine Hospital during the past week, and that no new cases of the malady have occurred among the residents of the establishment. Only a single case of the fever remains under treatment, and this is a little girl that was brought to the Hospital from a farm-house on Staten Island, opposite Fort Hamilton.

The history of the past two weeks, together with the continued low temperature of the weather, gives us reason to hope that the threatened scourge of yellow fever is averted from us.

In making this report, it is proper that I should advert to the fact that the Marine Hospital has been most liberally sustained and supplied by your Honorable Board, and that the benefits of the Institution have been freely extended to all the unfortunate victims of yellow fever who could be removed to the Hospital. Your carriages and your employes have been at all hours of the day and of the night employed in transferring the sick to the Hospital from the various parts of the Island, and all the means at our command have been used for the benefit of the public and for the relief of the sick, without reference to any special or legal obligation. For such labors and benefits, the Commissioners of Emigration have merited and will undoubtedly receive the gratitude of those whose houses have been threatened with pestilence.

Signed by the Physician Marine Hospital.

This document was ordered on file.

The same physician reported in a brief note to the Board, that the term of Dr. HARCOURT's engagement had expired.

Commissioner PURDY objected to his removal.

The President and Commissioner CURTIS took the same view of the subject.

The matter was proposed to be referred to the Staten Island Committee, it being regarded as yet uncertain whether there might not be a further outbreak of the fever.

The Board being seemingly about to adjourn, the conversation was renewed, Mr. Commissioner PURDY again strongly objecting to the removal of Dr. HARCOURT. He observed that "he, for one, had no confidence in the fitness of Dr. HARRIS for such an emergency; that the appointment of Dr. HARCOURT was an acknowledgment by the Board that it was so, that the Board knew well his unfitness, and that he had no objection to state freely and openly his feelings in that matter."

Ultimately it was decided to forward the communication to Dr. HARCOURT. Mr. Commissioner CARRIGAN, in accepting to the proposal to forward a copy of this note, remarked, "*We* do not dismiss Dr. HARCOURT." A resolution was drawn up and forwarded, expressive, among other things, of the good feeling of the Board to Dr. HARCOURT for his services, and stating that the Doctor had exercised the power legally vested in him, of dismissal. The Board then adjourned.

No. Emigrants arrived to Aug. 20, 1856		82,990
No. Emigrants arrived since, to Aug. 27, 1856		5,090
Total		88,080
To same date in 1855		99,100
	1856.	1855.
No. inmates in inst'n at Ward's Isl'd	1,338	1,949
No. inmates in inst'n at Marine Hos'l	112	155
Totals	1,450	2,104
Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1856		$63,061 07
Receipts to Aug. 20, 1856	$182,097 40	
Rec'ts since, to Aug. 27, 1856	7,812 00—$189,909 40	
Total		$127,179 36
Disbursem'ts as per previous account, to Aug. 20, 1856	$147,208 25—	
Sundry expenses of Aug. 13 and 20	$6,885 70—$154,170 95	
Overdraft		$26,992 62

Small-Pox at Quarantine.

The ship *M. J. Ward* came into Quarantine, yesterday afternoon, having on board 289 emigrant passengers, with three cases of Small-Pox. The vessel will be detained for fumigation, and the passengers for vaccination. The vessel came from Tralee, Ireland.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning.

The Health Officer reported that he had received no notice of any new case of contagious or infectious disease during the twenty-four hours immediately preceding.

The Health Wardens reported a number of nuisances, and the usual order for abatement was made.

The Corporation Attorney, Mr. WINSLOW, was directed to commence proceedings against two of the city physicians for neglecting to comply with a resolution of the Board requiring them to report all cases of infectious disease.

They will first have a hearing before the Board.

Alarm in Jersey City.

Yesterday, a panic of some kind was created in Jersey City, by the discovery that two vessels were unloading hides, one at the foot of [illegible]-street and the other at the foot of Wayne-street. A movement was made at once towards getting up a meeting of citizens in the afternoon to take measures to protect the health of the city. Hearing of the public alarm, the captains of the vessels hauled out into the stream.

Fremont and Dayton Central Club.

A public meeting of this body, at which the attendance was unusually large and influential, was held last (Wednesday) evening at their new rendezvous in the Broadway House.

Mr. EDGE, in a very elaborately prepared address, dealt with the ethical questions involved in the present political struggle, appealed to the sentiments of CLAY and WEBSTER as precedents against the principles of Slavery extension, and vigorously criticized the pretensions of the *soi-disant* Democracy.

Mr. MULLIGAN, Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, and Mr. COOK subsequently addressed the meeting in effective speeches. Shortly after ten o'clock an adjournment took place.

Naval.

The new steam frigate *Niagara*, lying at the Navy-Yard, has her masts, spars, and rigging up. Her machinery is fast getting into place and shape, and she will be ready for her trial trip in a few weeks. It is rumored that Capt. HUDSON will command her.

The frigate *Potomac*, lately flag ship of the home squadron, has been stripped and laid up in ordinary. Her crew have been transferred to the new steam frigate *Wabash* at Philadelphia.

The new steam frigate *Merrimac*, built at Boston, is now lying at anchor off the Battery. She is bound on a cruise in the European seas.

☞ Saw a policeman on Broadway yesterday. Not the same that we saw three or four weeks ago, but another one. He was, however, following the example of his predecessor—lazily loitering up the pavement, puffing a cigar, and casting about him "loose expectorations," like a South Carolina Senator.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—SPECIAL SESSION.

Hon. Judge NELSON has issued the following order for a special session of the United States Circuit Court in this City.

COOPERSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

Ordered that a Special Session of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, be held at the usual place in the City for holding said Circuit Court, on the second Monday of September next, (Sth.) in pursuance of the power conferred by the Act of Congress passed July 4, 1840, said Court to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, and that causes for argument be noticed and put on calendar for said Sessions.

S. NELSON.

It is expected the Session will occupy the whole of the month. The business to be transacted will be hearing appeals in Admiralty from decisions of United States District Judges—hearing law arguments and equity cases, and motions for new trials. Notes of issue have to be filed on or before the Thursday previous.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The "Castle of Montgomery."

The "Castle of Montgomery," in Water-street, where there's sounds of revelry by night, was yesterday in a state of great agitation. Its lord and master, Jack, was in high spirits. Being "as drunk as a lord," he resolved to act as became a feudal baron of old. So arming himself with a brick, to balance the one in his hat, he strode not stately, but in curves, across the street, and began a furious attack upon the castle of one Allen and his wife, who keep an opposition "house of entertainment" for sailors and other bipeds, who like cheap fare. Having demolished the window of his rivals, he next burst open their door and then opened upon themselves most fast and furious, and compelled them to fly for safety to the street. The tumult raised by these proceedings, brought to the spot two Fourth-Ward Policemen, who notwithstanding the Fourth is a Democratic Ward, and this a free country, took Jack not to his Castle, but to the Tombs before Justice WELSH. He was locked up.

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thomas H. Hare, a clerk in the bonded warehouse of Thurston & Major, in Water-street, was taken in custody yesterday, by Officers Wilson and Masterson, of the Chief's Office, charged with embezzling a large amount of property from his employers. A portion of the stolen property was found at his residence in Hicks-street, Brooklyn. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and Justice WELSH, before whom he was brought, committed him for trial.

Hare is only 28 years of age, and is married. Hitherto he has been regarded as an upright and trustworthy man.

THE KNIFE AGAIN—TWO MEN STABBED IN THE FIRST WARD.

Two men were stabbed in the First Ward on Tuesday night, one a boarding-house runner for a Spanish boarding-house, named August Corva, who received a dangerous wound in the breast at the hands of some person unknown, at the German dance house, No. 161 Washington-street. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital. He has a family residing at No. ?? West-street. The other, a lamplighter, named Callahan, was beaten and then stabbed in the side by a gang of rowdies, with whom he had a quarrel at the corner of [illegible] and Thames streets. He was conveyed to the Station-House, from which place he was sent to his residence. [illegible] not considered fatal. The individual suspected of stabbing Callahan is named [illegible], but the police were unable to find him yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of Otto [illegible], a child of three years and three months, who came to his death by fracture of the spine and other injuries received by falling off a stone wall in the rear of his parents' house, at No. 2? Frankfort-street.

The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Patrick Loughan, who came to his death from injuries accidentally received by being caught in the circular saw at the planing mills of [illegible] & Co., in Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Deceased was a native of Ireland. His age was 2? years.

Margaret Werner, a child of 2 years and 6 months, died yesterday from scalds received by having some hot coffee upset upon her on the 22d instant. An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner GAMBLE at the residence of deceased's parents, No. 1?? West Twenty-ninth-street.

The body of a man about ?? years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, long curly brown hair, no whiskers, and dressed with a shirt having [illegible], blue overalls, white cotton socks, and having only one shoe (of morocco) on, was found yesterday in the river, at the foot of [illegible]-street. The body seemed to have been in the water about a month. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon it. Verdict—Death from causes unknown—supposed to be drowning.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres.

NEWS FROM THE CONFEDERATE PROVINCES—RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH BRAZIL—NEW LAW FOR THE REGULATION OF COMMERCE—HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION BY FRANCE AGAINST PARAGUAY—THE FRONTIER INDIANS.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to the [illegible] of July.

News from the Confederate Provinces is interesting. Mr. GUIDO had been recognized as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the Republic. On the 13th of June the ratifications of the treaty with Brazil were formally exchanged. A Commission of Pampa Indians had paid a formal visit to the President. This deputation consisted of Cacique [illegible] and of [illegible], and some 12 or 15 personages of inferior note. Among the principal improvements that merit a special notice is the arrangement entered into with the steamer *Yerba*. Her station is from the Rosario to the Parana, making a weekly trip, in consideration of which the Company receives a monthly subsidy of $1000. The question of direct commerce had at last been taken up by the Congress, and it is probable that the following bill now under discussion will eventually become a law. We append a translation of its articles:

ART. 1. Four months from and after the promulgation of this law, goods introduced into the Rivers ports of the Confederation, from places within the Capes, shall be charged import duties in the following order:

ART. 2. Merchandise subject to a specific duty, shall be charged an additional ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

ART. 3. Articles imported directly from without the Capes, by the aforementioned ports, shall continue paying the present duties.

ART 4. The natural or manufactured products of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, of Paraguay, and of the fluvial possessions of Brazil situated within the Capes, introduced directly by the aforesaid ports, shall be included in the preceding article.

ART. 5. Articles manufactured in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and its natural products, shall be admitted duty free.

The Buenos Ayres *Packet* opposes the law, and says that the only parties likely to be benefited by it are the smugglers and the Government of Chili, that will be enabled to compete more successfully with the ports of the Parana in supplying the wants of Mendoza, Salta, Tucuman and other northwestern provinces of the Confederation. For the evils and inconveniences are certain, while its benefits and ultimate success are only problematical.

The *Packet* has the following:

"Within these days rumors have reached us, principally through the the press, of a French Squadron about to ascend the Parana and the Paraguay to demand redress for alleged grievances in the late Colony of Nueva Burdeos. We can hardly credit these rumors, and shall regret extremely to find that they are true. France might surely obtain redress by other means, and can acquire no glory by making demonstrations against a young Republic like Paraguay, where, after all, there is a wide and advantageous opening for French emigration, which will in general be found to prosper best when left to its own natural resources."

The Indians on the frontier were, for the moment, tranquil, and professed to be in favor of peace, but further troubles were apprehended.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FROM DYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH.
PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.
This is decidedly the best and most popular article in use for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin and removing scurf and dandruff from the scalp. It is also an infallible remedy for rheumatic pains and external wounds. The low price at which it is sold—25 cents per bottle—places it within the reach of all who wish to be benefited by its use. For sale by all druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 4?? Broadway, New-York.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS—JUST RECEIVED from Europe—of the most beautiful patterns. Also Pearl and Linen Fans, Card Cases, Porte-monnaies, Reticules, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Jewel Cases, Medallions, Pearl, Bronze, China, Glass and Porcelain Vases and Statuary, together with every variety of Toys for children, manufactured or known, are sold at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 4?? Broadway, Importer of Fancy, French and German Fancy Goods.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS, BY UNIVERSAL CONSENT, acknowledged to be the finest preparation for the hair ever made. It effectually removes all dandruff, gives the hair a rich, glossy appearance, promotes its growth, and imparts to it a delightful perfume. Sold everywhere.
HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors,
No. 6? Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELIGHTFUL remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal depôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 1?6 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—The Best Safe in the World.—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of Mr. B. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—210 having been tested in accidental fires.
Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 1?? Water-sts.
Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or concert music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $?? to $???.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 5?? Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all the Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

MADAME DEMOREST'S BRILLIANT OPENING of Patterns of New Designs in Ladies' Mantillas, Cloaks, Sleeves, Wrappers, Plain and Basque Waists, &c., &c., including Children's Apparel in great variety, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 375 Broadway. The ladies, dressmakers, merchants, and the trade generally, are respectfully invited to call.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY.—JUST RECEIVED—New patterns of EARRINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, &c. JET CROSS PINS and EARRINGS, PLAIN JET ORNAMENTS, the largest assortment in the City, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 5?? Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 2?? Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co. [illegible]
No. ?? Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 2?? Broadway.

BLACK AS A RAVEN'S WING, GRAY HAIR IS turned, and improved by the process, instead of being burned. This dye has been acknowledged to be superior to CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, prepared, sold and applied, No. 6 Astor House.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 1?? Broadway.

AUG 1856

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

THE ONLY SNUFF WORTH A SNUFF is [illegible] CATARRH SNUFF. For sale at [illegible] DRUG STORES [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.—JOS. RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 376 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market [illegible]

Cornelius A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee.

Consultations on all Diseases of the Eye and Ear.—As heretofore, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 503 Broadway. [illegible] JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

Summer Complaints.—Make fearful havoc among children. [illegible] CHARLES H. RING, General agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

Preserve both Liberty and the Union.—The Tenth Ward Republican Club, Brooklyn, will meet at their head-quarters, No. 360 Atlantic st., [illegible] EVENING. FRANCIS H. UPTON, Esq., ISAAC DAYTON, and other eminent speakers will address the club. R. G. HARRINGTON, Pres. H. DUMMOND, Cor. Sec.

The most Healthful Food for Summer [illegible] Farina [illegible]

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the whereabouts of [illegible]

POLITICAL NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—AID FOR KANSAS. [illegible]

[illegible]

THADDEUS HYATT, THEODORE [illegible], JOE LOCKWOOD, CH. A. DANA, [illegible] — Tabernacle Committee.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1856.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING—THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The Americans of the above District will hold a mass meeting at Knickerbocker Hall, cor. of 23d-st. and 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nomination of Hon. George Briggs for Congress. All in favor [illegible] are respectfully invited to be present. The following eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting: Hon. WALDO HUTCHINSON, of New-York. FRANK CUNNINGHAM, of [illegible]. DUNCAN S. [illegible], of New-York. GEO. CONWAY, the Indian Chief. Hon. CHAS. [illegible], of New-York. Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE. Together with several eminent speakers from abroad.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. [illegible]

JOHN C. HELME, Chairman.

NINTH WARD, ATTENTION.—Grand Banner Presentation by the Ladies to the Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club of the Ninth Ward, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., [illegible] will be present and address the audience. Good singing by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club, who will introduce a new Rallying Song. [illegible] Free Speech, Free Soil, Free Press and Fremont. SEWALL A. DODGE, President.

THE FREMONT AND DAYTON REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE SEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—Will be addressed THIS EVENING, Aug. [illegible] JACOB W. JORALEMON, President.

PRESERVE BOTH LIBERTY AND THE UNION.—BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB [illegible] R. G. HARRINGTON, President.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—[illegible] JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., Chairman Ex. Com.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold a regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at No. 31 Avenue D, at 8 o'clock. All citizens of the Ward in favor of FREMONT and DAYTON are invited to attend and join the Association. FREEMAN HISCOX, President.

TAXATION IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

THE BROOKLYN TAX-PAYER.—[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a number of [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress; as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; as cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and nurse; as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework—by six very experienced girls, with good City reference. Call at No. 71 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young healthy woman, who lost her own baby, as wet nurse, or would take a dry nurse's situation; is fully competent to care a babe from its birth; would do chamberwork, and willing to make herself generally useful. Highest references from her last employers. Can be seen in the basement of No. 365 4th-av., near 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a gardener, who is a thorough practical gardener, who spent all his life at the business; is a Scotchman, and has been 17 years in this country, with good testimonials from gentlemen whom he served in this City. Address R. P., office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four American girls aged 14, 15, 16 and 17. Also by three young women: one as seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—For a competent, well recommended woman, for general housework; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Apply for two days, at No. 371 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. The best City reference given. Call at No. 418 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

MAN WANTED—That understands the manufacturing of Linseed Oil, and one that has had long experience and that is acquainted with fixing all the necessary machinery connected with this business. He is wanted to go South. None need apply unless he is a sober, steady man. Apply to W. A. CORBIERE, No. 19 William st., up stairs, between the hours 10 and 11 o'clock.

TEACHER WANTED—At the Shirley Female Institute, Urbana, Md. (lady or gentleman) well qualified to teach French, German, Vocal and Instrumental Music. To one of experience, who is a Protestant, and who can give good references, a liberal salary will be given. Address GEO. G. BUTLER, Principal, Urbana, Frederick County, Md.

TEACHER.—A young lady, who has had several years experience in teaching wishes a situation in a School, in or near this City; is fully competent to teach all the English branches. Address A. B., office of this paper.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted, a teacher to go a short distance in the country. One who is well qualified will apply to ELISHA L. AVERY, No. 114 Forsyth-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M., this day, Aug. 28.

RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED to sell Brother Jonathan's Patented Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented Furniture Polish in the world. Call at the principal Depôt No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

A LADY—Of some years experience in teaching Music, French, Drawing and the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family, either in the Northern or Southern States. Address G., No. 25 West 22d-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

COLLECTING.—An American wants employment as collector of rents, physicians bills, &c., to fill up considerable spare time. Experienced, and competent to give good satisfaction. City references. Also, copying wanted. Address COLLECTOR, Times Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A situation wanted as book-keeper (double entry), or assistant, by a lady, who will study the interest of her employer; with the best of references. Apply personally, or by letter, at the office of PALMER & CO., No. 377 Broadway.

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Will find good domestics, who understand cooking, washing and ironing; also general house-workers at FONDA'S Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. An English cook on hand.

SINGLE LADIES—Expert in the use of the needle, and desirous of employment, can obtain it at No. 184 Laurens-st., or No. 163 Broadway. Approved hands can have their work to do at home. Young girls can be employed as learners.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A young man, an American, of steady habits, who can be depended upon for honesty and integrity. Address D. T., Times office, giving residence, with references.

GIRL WANTED—To do the cooking, washing, and ironing; and assist in the general housework of a small family; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 128 West 24th-st.

A YOUNG MAN—Whose time is unoccupied part of the day, would like a set of books or any kind of accounts to keep in order for a moderate compensation. Address HUGH S., Box No. 2,069 Post-Office.

MAP COLORERS WANTED.—A few skillful Map Colorers may find steady employment by applying to H. F. WALLING, No. 90 Fulton-st. Girls preferred.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted, a good blank-book finisher, at 74 Fulton-st. C. G. WESTLAKE.

WANTED—At No. 466 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 salesmen, 3 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 baggagemen, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, men on steamers and railroads, 7 boys for trades and stores. Charges moderate. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-rate left-hand boiler riveters. Also, two first-rate chippers and caulkers. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED—At 10 o'clock this morning, at Purdy's National Theatre, several young ladies (good dancers) for the Corps de Ballet. Apply at the Ticket Office.

WANTED—A good plain cook and excellent laundress—one who can produce good references. American, English or Scotch preferred. Apply at 35 Bank-st.

WANTED—Two reliable men to set plates and pack looking glasses. None but those accustomed to the business need apply. Inquire at No. 130 Chatham st.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A young widow lady, occupying a pleasantly located house up town, is desirous of meeting with a party of gentlemen who would engage the second and third floors, with private parlor, if required. She would give full or partial board, and they could enjoy all the comforts and freedom of bachelor's hall. Those disposed to pay liberally for such accommodations may address Mrs. R. E. L., Union-square Post Office.

BOARDING.—A private family, occupying a handsome furnished house, containing all the modern improvements in 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, can accommodate three or four single gentlemen with partial board, having more room than they require for family use. To those that can appreciate the comforts of a home this offers a rare opportunity. References given and required. Address G. H., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain permanent board in Brooklyn, between Wall and Fulton ferries. Require an unfurnished room and bedroom, with gas and good closets. Terms moderate. Address stating full particulars, &c., J. L. T., Box No. 3,902, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING—Two or three respectable gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board; references required; No. 340 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom to let with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 2,083 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 29 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain permanent board between South and Fulton Ferries, not east of Court-st. Require a furnished room and bedroom, with gas and closet. Address, stating price, location, &c., W. H. T., Box No. 1,142 New York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, by a young man of steady habits, in the vicinity of 3d or 4th ave., in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Address J. RICHARDS.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—On or near Clinton-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Address P. C. TEPPY, through the Brooklyn Post Office. Private family preferred.

MODERATE TERMS—For furnished and unfurnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 10 East 22d-st., between the 5th and Madison avs. Locality very healthy. Gas, hot and cold water in the rooms. Baths, hot, cold and shower. Closets on each floor. Young children and nurses not taken.

SUITE OF BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Also single rooms, single or together, to single gentlemen, in a private family, with or without partial board. House very [illegible] Apply at No. 1[illegible] 4th-st., 2 doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 41 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

ROOMS TO LET.—Some of the best rooms in the City, with board, can be had on application at No. [illegible] 4th av., two doors above Church of the Holy Communion.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR.—In first class house No. 13 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of references given and required.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—The entire first floor, consisting of three parlors and an extension room, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Fires, gas and attendance. No. 13 East 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, near Washington-square; references required. Address O. E., Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y. Board and Tuition $112 a year. Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 15. 17 Teachers. Send for circulars to O. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

TO PARENTS WHO DESIRE THE REAL ADVANCEMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN.—There are two vacancies in Messrs. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Broadway; and, as their scholastic year is divided into two sessions only, of five months each, application should be made at once for entrance into the coming session, commencing Sept. 1, of the fifth year.

The instruction is individual, thorough, complete, systematic, disciplinarian and philosophical; for the number of pupils is very small, being but twenty, and Messrs. M. & V. are the only instructors.

The subjects usually neglected in other schools here receive special attention. The pupils are taught to speak, read, write and spell English correctly, and the youngest boy receives the same as, and even more attention than, the oldest.

There is no gymnasium connected with this school, because the attempt to unite physical with intellectual and moral training in a day school of five hours' session, is manifestly absurd, and must be injurious to the boys' progress in knowledge. The moral and physical discipline of the child who resides at home devolves upon the parent; but purity and truthfulness, the only basis of manliness, are constantly inculcated.

References: James Brown, Esq., Wm. F. Cary, Esq., George Newbold, Esq., George T. Elliott, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., C. V. S. Roosevelt, Esq., Gerard W. Morris, Esq., L. B. Ward, Esq., John Mithau, Esq., William and Robert Colgate, Esqrs., and others.

Terms, $160 a year, payable in two installments, in the middle of each session. No. 1,067 Broadway, or No. 109 West 20th-st.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—A Select High School for moral, physical, and intellectual training. This Institution, so favorably known, now occupies three stories of that spacious and elegant brown-stone edifice, on the corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., New-York City. The elite of this City and vicinity are invited to call and inspect our order, system, and provision for the education of youth.

WILLIAM B. STOUGHTON, Principal. Residence No. 259 West 19th-st.
WALTER WEIR, A. M., Assistant Principal.

New-York, April 5, 1856.

Being personally well acquainted with Mr. WM. B. STOUGHTON, as well as with several of his patrons, I cheerfully recommend him and his Polytechnic Institute to those of my friends who may require the services of a faithful friend and teacher. AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND.

Tuition—$50, $100, and $125 per year. Boarders $250. Circulars—at LOCKWOOD'S, and at STANFORD'S. School reopens Monday, Sept. 1.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison st, New York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas. Joseph Hoxie, D. E. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp, Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank, Jas. E. Holmes, Geo. W. Clearman, Wm. K. Hinman, James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 61 9th st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall st.; of Messrs. Geo. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of E. K. Havens, Esq., No. 20 Water-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON, Esq. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. An English department will be added this Fall under the charge of WM. DRISLER, Esq. For terms and particulars, inquire on or after Sept. 1, at 192 West 23d st. H. DRISLER.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—(Now in its 96th year of successful operation) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

MRS. FANARISS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 76 East 38th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars may be obtained at her residence or at the bookstores of Messrs. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway, and A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 966 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Mr. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institute on and after TUESDAY, 26th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications. JOHN GRANT, M. W. LYON, Principals.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 96 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 167 Broadway. F. B. MAURICE.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 923 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 11th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—MR. PAINE, No. 63 Bowery, N. Y., No. 2[illegible] Fulton st., Brooklyn gives his personal attention to the above essentials, and guarantees full success. French, the higher branches of Mathematics, Classics, &c., are under the charge of a late graduate of a popular University. Ladies writing classes $2, 12 lessons, all found.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Hudson and Washington terrace Hoboken, N. J., will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars, with references, at the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., and at the school.

THE MISSES ROHE respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence No. 150 West 14th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 12 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 21 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., northwest corner of 38th st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. [illegible] East [illegible] st., will be reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights, No. [illegible] Pierrepont st., corner of Clinton. [ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.] Recommences on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars, &c., as above.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] INSTITUTE—[illegible] Co., N. Y.—The next term of this School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible] [illegible]

D[illegible] Respectfully informs the public that on the 1st of September [illegible] her Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, at No. [illegible] West 21st st., where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 157 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs. [illegible] INASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Reopens 1st September.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SCHOOL AGENCY, No. 319 BROADWAY.—For sale or rent, a select ladies' seminary, in New-York State, on advantageous terms. Families and schools supplied with teachers. Teachers are requested to register. HATTON & CO.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—The Misses ANTISELL continue to receive boarders. Their number is limited to twelve. The location is very healthy, and the terms moderate. Only one vacation in the year. For references and circulars, apply at the Seminary.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 31 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 182 Madison av., near 33d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September. MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MRS. ALFORD AND MISS BUSTEED—Will reopen their Select French and English Day School for Young Children, Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mrs. ALFORD'S residence, No. 25[illegible] 6th-av., near 17th st.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 180 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

TEACHING BY THE HOUR.—A Graduate of a New England college, with some experience in teaching, and the most satisfactory testimonials, wishes an engagement in a school or family in this City or vicinity. Address D. F., Box No. 3,814 New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 69 [illegible] Broadway, will be reopened for Boys, on MONDAY, Sept. 1. THEODORE COLEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 22d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 293 Henry-st. The next session at this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. J. L. MARSHALL.

MR. AND MADAME CHUCH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 1st of September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence Sept. 17, No. 4 West 37th st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Female Department, No. 1[illegible] East Broadway. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 28 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

JERSEY CITY.—The Misses ROUSSELL'S Seminary for Young Ladies, No. 45 Grand-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. References and circulars can be had at the above address.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University. TIMLOW & BENDAH, Principals.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 95 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 West 26th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 180 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on Philology and Archeology.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 11 Chambers-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M. H. W. WINANT, Principal.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 21st-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 20 West 27th-st.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 28 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL.—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer America, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 233, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 230, 258, 259, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 80, inclusive, and 11 and 50 inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped. WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

MONEY LOST OR STOLEN.—This day, between No. 330 Pearl-st. and Fulton Bank, (corner of John and Pearl sts.,) from a bank book in the hands of a boy, $110 in City bills, of small denominations and a note at four months, dated May 16, drawn by Peter Neefus and indorsed by John Harper and James Kelley, for $75. Payment of the note being stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the money or note, by JAMES KELLEY, No. 33[illegible] Pearl st.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, on the morning of the 26th inst., in coming from Piermont to Hanover Square, per steamboat Isaac P. Smith, a lady's small enameled blue enameled back gold lepine watch, with chain, clasp and locket attached. The locket bears the initials A. B. B., and contains daguerreotypes of an elderly lady and gentleman. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked by returning same to No. 100 Pearl-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, Wednesday, Aug. 27, on the Fulton ferry-boat, about 5 o'clock, while coming to New-York, a BOOK with a black cover, ten or more inches long, containing letters of recommendation and testimony for a blind missionary. The book is of no use to any but the owner. The above reward will be paid without any questions, on its delivery at No. 52[illegible] 3d-av., third floor.

LOST.—Several evenings since between this City and Tarrytown, in the Hudson River Railroad cars, a small GOLD HUNTING WATCH with a ribbon fob chain and a locket key, with two likenesses. The finder will be liberally rewarded by handing the same to Mr. POWELL at the station at Tarrytown, or to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 94 Warren st.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF PAPERS and THREE MEMORANDUM BOOKS, valuable only to the owner. If found, a reward of $5 will be paid on delivery at Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON—In Gentlemen's Hats, will be introduced by GENIN, on SATURDAY next, 30th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Fall Hat for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY: AN EXCELLENT FAMILY AND PASTORAL BOOK. LIFE IN THE ITINERANCY, In its relation to the Circuit and Station, and to the Minister's Home and Family. By One "Who, long devoted to its toils and cares, ..." [illegible]

[illegible] mo. Price $1.

CONTENTS. [illegible] Family Porter, The News, The Bride, [illegible] Old Mrs. Blake, The Contrast, Mistaken Zeal, Making Calls, The Donation Visit, Economy. The Revival, Another Removal, Calls at the Parsonage, The Quarterly Conference, Out of Debt, The Superannuated Preacher, Books and Study, Hard Times, Here and There, New Difficulties, The Pastor's Family, The City Stations, Calls for Money, The District—First Round, The District Appointments, The Sacrifice, The Children, The Last Appointment, Superannuation.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE. It has been the writer's aim in this volume, to furnish the public with a true sketch of life in the Itinerant Ministry. * * * * * * * *

While several works illustrating the various features of a settled pastorate have been given to the public, this is, so far as the author's knowledge extends, the first effort to delineate domestic life in the Itinerancy. The numerous biographies of such as have labored in this connection, which have been published within the last few years, are rich in interest, and should be allowed a prominent place in our literature; but they almost uniformly fail to enter the minister's household, and point out what is being done and suffered in the family circle, as well as on the circuit and station.

Sent postage paid on receipt of price. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park Row, New York, or 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

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It is much better written than novels 'got up' on current topics or excitements of the day are wont to be, and it is replete with a faculty sadly wanting in most of the novels of the day—we refer to close observation of idioms, whether of language, custom, or character. In short, we cannot help warmly commending it, and are certain that every unprejudiced reader who

KNOWS A GOOD BOOK

when he reads it will agree with us."

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It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

THE GREAT BOOK FOR THE TIMES. THE SECOND VOLUME of the POPULAR EDITION of IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. (Uniform with his other works.) 12mo., $1 50. WILL BE PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY. G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 321 Broadway, up stairs.

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BEAUTIFUL NEW SONGS.—"I cannot Love but One," Weld; "Still the Same," T. J. Cook, 50 cts.; "Fairies' Invitation," Gore; "How happy I have been with Thee," Locke; "To day and To-morrow," sung by Minstrels; "Thinking of Old Times;" "While Musing all Alone;" "Brother's Farewell;" "Sparkling Sunday Night," and "Lazy Man;" "Life's but a Bubble," and "If I were a Bird;" "Child's Lament," and "Old Oak Tree;" "Absent but not Forgotten;" all 25 cts. each, and free of postage. COOK & BRO., 465 Broadway, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE—To get back numbers of New York Daily Times for years 1854-55-56. Also, a complete file of Daily Times from Jan. 1, 1855, to the present date, for sale at the subscription desk, this office.

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With a wreath of roses on thy brow
Thou seemest an angel fair;
On thy face no bed bug bites appear,
For thou hast purchased the powder rare.

GO AND DO LIKEWISE—Or suffer from rats, mice and insects—LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—A fine BAY HORSE, [illegible]

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AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] PALACE OF ART—No. [illegible] now contains the largest collection of Paintings [illegible]

[illegible] MISS AGNES ROBERTSON [illegible] MR. DION BOURCICAULT. FOURTH NIGHT OF THE [illegible] Greatest success since the LADY OF LYONS. By general desire, THE PHANTOM. TO-NIGHT (Thursday) Aug. 28 VICTOR AND HORTENSE. [illegible] To be followed by THE PHANTOM. [illegible]

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. GRAND OPENING OF THEIR NEW HALL. All this week will be produced the grand burlesque of TROVATORE, In three acts, With a new programme of ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 [illegible] to commence at 8. Tickets [illegible] THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND YOUNG HENGLER. In three attractive entertainments. Antoine Ravel [illegible] Mme. Marzetti [illegible] THURSDAY EVE'G, Aug. 28, 1856. The ballet d'action entitled GENEVIEVE, THE SOMNAMBULE. [illegible] EXERCISES ON THE TIGHT ROPE. By M. Chiarini, Mme. Axel and YOUNG HENGLER. To which will be added the grand fairy comic pantomime of ASPHODEL. Antoine Ravel [illegible] Jerome Ravel [illegible] Friday evening—Mr. Burton as PAUL PRY, with the farce of OUT FOR A HOLIDAY. Saturday—The Wonderful Ravels. Mr. BURTON'S nights—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. RAVEL nights—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-ST.—The public are respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will be opened for a short season, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856. Upon which night will be produced Verdi's [illegible] Greatest Opera, IL TROVATORE. With Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE In the principal character. Director and Conductor [illegible] MAX MARETZEK. The Box Offices for secured seats, at the Academy, and at Messrs. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. Admission [illegible] One Dollar. Seats secured in advance [illegible] Fifty Cents. Second Tier [illegible] Fifty Cents. Amphitheatre [illegible] Twenty-five Cents.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents [illegible] cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 28, PO-CA-HON-TAS. [illegible] The Great French Dancers and LIFE IN NEW-YORK, Or, TOM AND JERRY ON A VISIT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 28, will be performed— LORD OF THE ISLES. Robert Bruce, the Hero King [illegible] To be followed by [illegible] PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE. The whole to conclude with the Drama of the BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Positively and unequivocally the last week of the great artist, WYMAN, the WIZARD; [illegible] amazing feats and experiments EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. [illegible] VENTRILOQUIAL SCENES [illegible] VOICES, [illegible] Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—Contains various articles of great merit, statuary, [illegible] poetry, a mineral cabinet, superb bronze castings, [illegible] and machinery, besides Carew's celebrated work of [illegible] "The Descent from the Cross" [illegible] worth the admission fee.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 125 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES. Just received, a large invoice SWISS AND CAMBRIC BANDS. CAMBRIC, SWISS AND LACE COLLARS. Also, a lot of CAMBRIC COLLARS, [illegible] By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH THE CITY Are particularly invited to call And examine some beautiful SILK ROBES, Prices from $[illegible] to $[illegible] Which we have just opened, In advance of the regular trade. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 421 Broadway.

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CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS and CLOAKS of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.

SHAWLS. A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable. R. S. MILLS, Nos. 86 and 88 Chambers-st., up stairs.

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SILKS AND MUSLIN DE LAINES, FROM AUCTION. Purchased at an enormous sacrifice. Will be offered THIS MORNING, IN THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, at 9 o'clock, Aug. 28. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS For the Fall trade, for sale at all Rubber Stores. GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GLOVE COMPANY, No. 30 John-st., up stairs.

A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE OF FINE INDIA RUBBER COATS, for sale by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 30 John-st., up stairs.

JAMES CROPSEY—Takes pleasure to inform the Ladies that he has REMOVED to his new store, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, immediately below Broome-st., which will be opened THIS MORNING with a new and magnificent stock of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., and a general assortment of Housekeeping articles, in Linens, Blankets, &c., which will be offered at the smallest possible advance on the importing cost.

LADIES.—JAMES CROPSEY will open THIS MORNING, at his New Store, No. [illegible] Broadway, first door below Broome-st., a splendid assortment of REAL LACES and PARIS EMBROIDERIES, which will be all the prevailing Styles in Paris; also, Cambric Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings, Bands, Skirts, &c.

JAMES CROPSEY—No. [illegible] Broadway, invites the Ladies to call and examine his stock of SILK FLOUNCED ROBES and DRESS SILKS, all of which are entirely new, and will be found worthy of their attention.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, [illegible] French Flowers, [illegible]

[illegible]

The following is the official report of Life Stock passed over the New-York and Erie Railroad, and destined for this market, during the week ending this afternoon:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	956	Horses	14
Sheep	2,340	Calves	161
Hogs	2,541	Lambs	165

The Beeves at Allerton's were derived from the following States:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Daniel Barton sold on his own account 116 cattle; a mixed lot; a part from Texas and a part from Illinois; quality middling. They went at 9c.@11c., according to quality.

Shadrack Sherman sold on his own account 60 Ohio and 17 New-York cattle. The Ohios were a medium quality, weighing about 650 lbs. They went at about 10c. The 17 were from Wayne County, fattened by Byron Allerton; were of fine quality. Wm. Moore took 16 at $86, or full 10c.

Wm. R. Johnson sent in 120 Illinois steers, mixed quality, varying from 500 to 750 lbs. They were sold by Beach & Smith at 8½c.@11c.

Woodbury & Drummond brought in 108 very good Ohio Steers, averaging about 775 lbs. They were selling, by Geo. Ayrault, at 10c.@11c., more of them at the latter price. Jno. Fink took one pair at $270, and 10 to Pinckney at $86, both lots estimated at 11c.

Broomes & Nichols were selling, on their own account, 95 medium Ohio Steers, averaging about 700 lbs. Up to 4 P. M., about 50 were sold at 10c.@11c.

S. M. Baker contributed 98 Steers from Pickaway Co., Ohio; quality commonish; weight 650@675 lbs. They were selling by Mead & Holcomb, at 9½c.@10½c.

S. M. Baker brought in 85 Kentucky Steers, averaging about 650 lbs; quality good. They were selling by Hoag & Belden at 10c.@11c.

Isaac Burlough sold, on his own account, 82 Monroe Co., N. Y., cattle, of good quality; weight about 700 lbs. These were sold early in the day, at an average of $76 74, or nearly 11c.

Hudson & Shannon brought in 85 common grass-fed Cattle from Cayuga County, weighing say 600 lbs. They were sold by Burrows at an average of about 9½c. In this lot were three Durham Heifers, two of which cost the former owner, J. R. Page, of Sennett, Cayuga County, $125 and $200 when but Calves; but proving to be poor breeders, they were fatted for market and sold to-day at 11c. ℔ lb.

Henry Hurd was selling on his own account a fair lot of Steers which were originally brought from the West, but have fed for a year past in Dutchess County by Roswell Benedict, weight averaging about 750 lbs. They brought an average of about 10½c., owner's estimate.

Isaac Williams contributed 96 Illinois Steers, common quality, which were sold by T. H. Williams at an average of 10c.

T. C. Hoag sold on his own account 50 Steers from Dutchess County; weight 650 to 850 lbs. They were mostly disposed of yesterday at 10c. to 11½c., according to quality.

Culver, Hurd & Co. were selling on their own account 160 Illinois Cattle and 100 from New-York State. Those from Illinois were medium, 700 lb. animals, and brought an average of about $71 or 10½c. Of the State Cattle, 45 were from Dutchess County and 55 Chatauque County. Of the latter 30 were sold to Jas. Irving at $92 or 11c., sellers' estimate. The buyer reckoned them a little higher. Of those from Dutchess County five sold for $105 each, or about 11c., to Wm. Kelly.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

The demand for cows is somewhat dull, owing to the little demand for fresh cows on the part of milkmen, whose supply of milk from their old stock has been materially increased by the good pasturage now so abundant. They will not need many animals this Fall.

Allerton reports only 8 Milch Cows received during the week. Demand light.

Browning reports 40 Milch Cows selling about $3 ℔ head lower than last week. Milkmen call for very few fresh cows.

Chamberlin reports 82 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$50 for common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $50.

O'Brien reports 102 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$60. Sales dull—not much doing—about 20 on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's, and O'Brien's.

The advance in Beef last week, and limited receipts, have together raised the price of Veal Calves somewhat.

Allerton reports 165 Veal Calves, selling for 5c.@7c. Receipts small and prices considerably increased.

Browning reports 72 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7c. Scarce and higher.

Chamberlin reports 121 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'Brien reports 48 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6¾c. No very good animals in. Tip-top animals are worth full 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs have been a little under those of last week, especially at Allerton's. The large number arriving at the lower market during the last two days have lowered prices a little.

Allerton reports receipts of 625 Sheep and Lambs. Prices well maintained.

Browning reports receipts of 4,451 Sheep and Lambs. Prices were well maintained until Saturday P. M., when the yards were entirely cleared. Nearly four thousand (3,992) came in on Monday and yesterday, and the rates fell off about 25c. ℔ head. On sale about 800, which includes to-day's arrivals. Stock mostly from New-York and Ohio, and generally of good quality.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 5,826 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 50 ℔ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 27.

Samuel McGraw reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
40	$109 75	86	$258 38
120	439 50	131	450 75
29	80 75	87	315 62
72	282 75	138	457 18
106	361 75	58	231 60
101	391 25	120	410 25
110	405 25	59	171 38
100	432 87		

Jas. McCarty reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
48	$198 24	60	$192 00
58	186 70	112	435 00
105	370 16	83	284 50
89	330 00	25	98 88
129	491 00	30	130 50
101	299 20	54	149 75
47	188 00	85	297 50
193	750 50	75	295 99

Hume & Baldwin report sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
202	$670 11	510	$1,833 18
256	967 17	609	1,966 70
266	990 00		

Beach, Smith & Judd, Sheep Brokers at Chamberlin's, report sales for the week of

No.	Amount.	Average Price.
40 Sheep	$100 00	$2 50
42 Sheep	84 00	2 00
48 Lambs	78 00	1 62
32 Sheep	68 00	2 12
32 Sheep	96 00	3 00
5 Sheep	25 00	5 00
6 Sheep	24 00	4 00
186 Sheep	700 00	3 78
21 Sheep	72 00	3 00
6 Sheep	28 00	4 70
27 Sheep	94 00	3 50
50 Sheep	160 00	3 20
60 Sheep	206 00	3 43
5 Sheep	20 00	4 00
4 Sheep	20 00	5 00
24 Sheep	102 00	4 25
25 Lambs	100 00	4 00
71 Lambs	214 00	3 00
50 Lambs	150 00	3 00
189 Lambs	638 12	3 40
197 Lambs	667 49	3 40
118 Lambs	280 57	2 38
50 Lambs	225 00	4 50
39 Lambs	195 00	5 00
280 Lambs	750 00	2 75
192 Lambs	672 00	3 50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,650 stock Hogs, which have been sold at about 6¼ ℔ lb. gross or live weight.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The remainder, owned by various parties, brought the same prices.

Sheep—The market was well supplied, 7,600 head having been sold as follows:

[illegible]

Hogs—This market was rather dull, but 1,800 head sold at from $8@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves—The demand was rather better for this kind of stock, and 100 head sold at from $25@$60.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N.Y. Daily Times.

Wednesday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still scarce and needed, at $7 75 @ $7 81¼ for Pearls, and $6 87½@$7 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7c. ℔ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ℔ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $30 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in moderate supply and demand at 27½c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in pretty lively demand at full prices. We quote Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 75@$2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 37½@$1 75; Youth's Kip and Thick Boots, 87½c.@$1 50; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 37½; Boy's Kip and Thick Brogans, 70c.@$1 05; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 45c.@70c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, $80c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 57½c.@80c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 85c.@$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 70c.@90c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 42½c.@60c.; Ladies City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 72½c.@$1; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c.@60c.

COAL—Is in fair request and is pretty firm. The supply of foreign is limited; that of domestic is good. Liverpool Orrel, $9; Liverpool Cannel, $10 50; Coarse Newcastle, $9@$10; Pictou, &c., $5 50@$5 75 ℔ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$6 25 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Privately, the business is insignificant, though previous prices are generally supported. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9½c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. The total stock in first hands yesterday comprised about 99,443 pkgs. of all kinds. The auction sale occurred to-day, at which 4,041 pkgs. Java were disposed of, at from 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb.,—showing a decided falling off in prices, compared with those obtained at the previous auction sale. We are to have another public sale of Rio, on Friday.

COPPER—The market is now pretty brisk and firm. New Sheathing, 29c.; Old do., 23c.@24c.; Yellow do., 25c.; American Ingots, 25½c.@26c.; Chili Pig, 25c.; and Bolts and Braziers, 25c. ℔ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila, 11½c.@12½c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market is entirely devoid of animation, yet prices are nominally the same. Shippers are passive, and Spinners buy with much reserve:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ℔ piece.

EARTHENWARE—The supply and demand are equally extensive; and we have heard of no important fluctuations in prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@53c. ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 60 ℔ box.

FISH—Dry Cod rule quiet, yet firm, at $3 50@$4 ℔ cwt. Mackerel remain inactive and languid at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $9 50@$11 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 75@$7 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 50 for large No. 3; and $4 75@$5 50 for small and medium do. ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $22@$20 ℔ tc., and $22 50@24 ℔ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ℔ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair request and steady at 50c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ℔ box. Stocks of all kinds very moderate.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 9c.@12c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour is comparatively quiet and languid. The Eastern and local trade buy sparingly, and shippers are indisposed to purchase to any considerable extent. The light arrivals alone serve to keep up prices, yet these tend decidedly downward. The sales since our last comprise about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@	$6 10
Straight State	6 10@	6 25
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@	6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 70@	6 00
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 15@	6 45
Common to Good Ohio	6 30@	6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 60@	6 70
Fancy Ohio	6 60@	6 75
Extra Michigan	6 90@	7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 70@	6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@	9 00
Extra Missouri	6 75@	9 00

Canadian is unchanged, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 630 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk, but infirm. The sales since our last comprise about 2,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and slack request, at $3 50@$3 75 for common to extra Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The market for all descriptions is inactive, yet tolerably firm.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and declining. The home demand is limited, and the export inquiry is very tame. Buyers move with caution, looking for much lower rates. The supply is fair, and owners are free sellers. The transactions since our last consist of about 40,000 bushels,—including fair to good Canadian White at $1 50@$1 55; prime to very choice Western White, at $1 60@$1 65; inferior to choice Western Red, at $1 25@$1 56; very good to choice Southern White, at $1 58@$1 65; and fair to prime Southern Red, at $1 45@$1 58½ ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand, at higher prices; good to prime quality is now worth 81c.@83c. ℔ bushel; 5,000 bushels were sold at these rates. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 46c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for Canadian; 48c.@50c. for State; 42c.@46c. for Jersey, and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal, being out of season. White Beans, $1 75@$2 87½ ℔ bushel. Canadian Peas, $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel; supply and demand limited. Corn is briskly inquired for, but is infirm. The supply is ample. The sales reported since our last comprise about 90,000 bushels, at 55c.@69c. for unsound, heated and damp; 59c.@62c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c.@66c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 65c.@68c. for common to good Southern White, ℔ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is brisker, but cheaper, at $3 50@$3 62½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is doing better, being now freely taken at 43c.@44c. ℔ gallon. Tar and Pitch are as last noticed. Rosin continues in fair demand, and is worth from $1 62½@$1 65 for common ℔ 310 lbs., and $2 50@$5 75 for No. 1 and white ℔ 280 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin Oblong, $40; country thin, $35 50@$36; country thick, $33 50, ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. It is worth 80c.@81c. for Whale, and $1 50@$1 55 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Refined is quoted at 87c.@92c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 80 for Sperm, ℔ gallon, and is pretty freely dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 65c.@67½c. ℔ gallon. Palm, 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Olive Oil is in slack request, and is heavy at $1 15@$1 20 ℔ gallon, and $3 25@$3 37½ ℔ basket. Linseed is very scarce, and needed at much higher rates, viz.: $1 04@$1 06 ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is retailing at from 92½c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil-Market, Aug. 25.—Sperm—The market since our last has been quiet, and we have no sales to report. Whale—There is a good demand for Whale, but the views of holders being above those of purchasers the sales have been limited; the only transaction for the week is a sale of 500 bbls. upon strictly private terms. We are informed that 81c. was offered for a cargo but refused; holders are very firm. Whalebone—We notice an advance in bone, with a brisk demand; the transactions include sales 15,000 lbs. Northwest at 56½c.; 20,000 do. at 58c.; 45,000 do. Ochotsk at 60c.; 9,000 do. Arctic at 65c.; also, 20,000 do. Ochotsk and Northwest at a price not transpired. In Falmouth we learn of a sale of 18,000 lbs. Northwest upon private terms. Sperm Candles are scarce and in good demand; we hear of sales the past week by a manufacturing house in this city of 1,900 boxes, mostly at 38c. ℔ lb., 6 months; also, 15,000 lbs. unrefined Spermaceti at 36c. cash.—Whalemen's Shipping List.

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue and white respectively, $2 75@$3 ℔ ton. Calcined, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand at firmer prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 2,900 bbls., in lots, at $19 25@$19 37½, for Mess, and $18 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 8c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is salable and firm. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 370 bbls. fair to Prime, at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being pretty actively sought after. The sales since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $9@$9 25 for Country Mess; $9 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@20c. for common to very good State; and 23c.@26c. for prime to very choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 8c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—[illegible] at $3 62½@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in pretty good demand at steady prices. Turk's Island, &c. [illegible]; Lisbon, 25½c. ℔ bush.; Liverpool, Ground, 85c.@87½c.; Liverpool, Fine, $1 37½@$1 45 ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7½c.@8c.; Refined, 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Nitrate Soda, 5½c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet at old rates. Cassia, in mats, 30c.@36c.; Ginger, Race, 8c.; Mace, 80c.@82½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 87½c.@90c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 11¼c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 11¼c.; Cloves, 13½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is tame, and prices are infirm. The sales since our last embrace about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars appear less active, but refiners adhere to old rates.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of about 20,000 lbs. Prime, at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Rules quiet, being scarce and advancing. South Sea, 55c.@56c.; Northwest Coast, 58c.@60c.; Ochotsk, (small,) 58c.@60c.; Ochotsk, (large,) 60c.@62½c.; Arctic, 65c.@70c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 630 bbls Ohio and Prison obtained at 32c.@33½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Shows less animation, the enhanced claims of factors impeding operations. The receipts are moderate, and the available supply is almost equally so. These circumstances render sellers quite confident. The sales since our last have embraced only about 75,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, 20,000 lbs. do. pulled, and 350 bales of foreign Wools within our former range.

ZINC—Sheet, 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—The business was very moderate, and rates were nominally unaltered. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d. ℔ lb; Flour, 1s. 6d. ℔ bl; Grain, 6d.@7d., in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc; Tobacco, 22s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A Bremen ship from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, at 37s. 6d.; one from Baltimore to Bremen, 20s.; one from City Point to Bremen, 25s.; a Bremen bark from Baltimore to Rotterdam, part of a cargo of Tobacco, 20s.; and other goods at proportionate rates; a ship, 3,500 bbls., from Sicily to New-York, $4,500; a bark, 315 tons, to Lisbon, Grain, 19c. in ship's bags; a brig, about 230 tons, to coast of Africa, $400 ℔ month, the charterers to victual and man her; a brig, 200 tons, from Cape Hayti to New-York, Logwood, $5 50; a schooner, 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,600; a brig, to Jacmel, 60c. ℔ bbl., and Logwood home, $5 50; a schooner, 128 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back, $1,400; and a schooner to Rio and back, on terms we did not learn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—One of the most desirable and lucrative Job Offices for sale. It has a constant run of the best kind of the work; situated in the business portion of the City. It contains power, hand and card presses, run by steam, and other necessary materials. Terms easy to a responsible purchaser. Address WALTERS, at this office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A good chance for any one wishing to go into a profitable business. The stock and fixtures of the store No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., the best stand in the city, will be sold cheap. The stock consists of embroideries, laces, hosiery, trimmings, and fancy goods generally. Apply to THOMAS WILSON, No. 112 Liberty-st., up stairs, or on the premises at Newark.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 51 John-st.

FOR SALE—Stock of coal and wood in a yard doing a first-rate business with a feed store attached, and an unexpired lease of eight years. Reason for selling made known upon application. Possession given immediately, or retained until the 1st of November. Address, by letter, W. H. L. & S. No. 589 Hudson-street Post-Office, or inquire on the premises, No. 569 9th-av.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a Confectionery Store and Ladies' Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon. The store is located on one of the best avenues for business and is fitted up in nice style. Good and satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Inquire at No. 90 Avenue D.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and nearly three years' lease of a tailor's store on Broadway. Also a three-story and attic brick house with modern improvements, with a lot of household furniture; and a lot of land situated on 4th av. and 84th-st. Apply to R. HOWARD, No. 18 Nassau Bank.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A capital of $2,500 or $3,000 will purchase a business in which there is but little competition, and which can be made to pay about $3,000 yearly. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,200 New-York Post-Office.

ELECTRO-PLATING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—No. 6 Catharine-st., Room 9, fourth floor, can be had cheap for Cash.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two run French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 499 Water-st.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 149 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed in any pattern in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSELY & CO.,
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., Times office.

A BARGAIN.—A family soon to leave for Cuba desire to dispose of some pieces of furniture made by Rojas & Co., at a reasonable price. Apply for two days at No. 882 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PONY FOR SALE.—A fine strong bay pony very stylish, first-rate traveler, kind sound and gentle, and will be sold cheap for want of use, can trot in 3½. Also a first quality light wagon nearly new, with leather shafting top, made to order. Also set of harness, fly nets, blankets, &c. Apply at the club Stables No. 15 Downing-st. near Bleecker st.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A splendid light wagon, nearly new and has been but little used, in perfect order; was made for $140. Will be sold for $75. Can be seen at LOCKWOOD'S carriage factory, corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 69 Bank-st., near 8th-av.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIABLE CARD.—The members of the St. Nicholas Sociable desire thus publicly to express their acknowledgments for courtesies shown them on the occasion of their first moonlight excursion on Thursday evening Aug. 21, postponed from Tuesday, 19th instant.

To Capt. H. B. Parker and his pilot Mr. Asbury Little of the steamer Ocean Wave, for their polite attentions to the necessities of the company. To Messrs. J. H. & W. W. Kirby for their exertions to provide their barge Superior in time for our wants (it having been in service until a late hour in the day.) To Robertson's Quadrille Band for the alacrity displayed in furnishing us with music at the eleventh hour, and immediately after the close of their arduous professional labors at the Park meeting. To Mr. Andrew Jackson for the refreshments so profusely provided. To Samuel Woodward, Esq., for his invaluable and cheerfully accorded assistance upon the occasion; and last, not least, to those kind friends, ladies and gentlemen, who favored us with their presence and who so patiently submitted to the unavoidable detention, and charitably excused the seeming shortcomings of the Committee. By order

EDWARD S. ALLAIRE, President.

William S. Carr, Secretary.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. [illegible] In a few weeks they will be in use in many other places. [illegible] For further information, apply to E. AUBIN, No. 329 Broadway, New-York, or E. G. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company. [illegible]

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, [illegible]
MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.
[illegible] Fishkill landing, and five miles above West Point. Each lot possesses building sites unsurpassed in beauty, commanding varied and extensive views of the river and surrounding country. The soil is fertile, and the whole abounds with springs and streams of the purest water. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 2 Pine-st.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 44 Front st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, so every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 4-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but 3 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 250 yards from depot, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered; can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt st., at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 4 P. M. Carpets for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depot on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Berclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 207 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 112 acres, in Rockland County, N. Y., four miles from Nyack, and 1½ from Railroad depot. Is well watered with springs and never-failing streams. Has on it a house, tenant house, barn, and other out buildings; a large apple orchard, peach orchard and a variety of other fruit. Price $8,500, half cash. Fare to Nyack, by the Steamers or J. P. Smith, 12½ cents. For more particulars, apply on the premises or by letter to WILLIAM G. DUNN, Nyack Turnpike, New-York.

BUILDING SITE—Unsurpassed in beauty, at West Bloomfield, N. J., one hour's ride from New York, near the depot, embracing every requisite for a first-class country seat, at a very moderate price; 18 acres, part beautifully wooded and part orchard, sloping very gradually to the east, and overlooking the village, with magnificent views of New-York, Brooklyn and Newark Cities, Newark bay, &c., and having the advantage of obtaining pure water, at an elevation sufficient to introduce it to the top of any house. Schools, churches, stores, Post Office, &c., near. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE.—20x36 feet with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits, choice apple, pear, plum and cherry trees and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery; is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from depot. Price $2,000. For further particulars, address G. P. REEVES, Goshen, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ADMINISTRATION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—Pursuant to an Order from the Court of Probate for [illegible] District will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 8th of September, 1856, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the valuable property of the late HENRY A. RICHARD, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises, in 3d Greenwich. Terms made known at the time of sale.
ALVAN MEAD, Administrator of said estate.
Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn., 70 acres, 14 of wood, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, with a fine large frame two-story house, with 8 rooms on first floor, built 5 years since in the most substantial manner. Barn, wagon-house and other out-buildings. Great variety of fine fruit. Stream of water and fine spring introduced in the house and barn; situated on one of the most pleasant streets in the town. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 90 acres, 32 miles from New-York, situated at New Brunswick, N. J., and within one mile of steamboat landing, and two miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. Said farm is in a good state of cultivation; well adapted to trucking or grain. A great quantity of fruit trees of different varieties, a fine modern-finished house, and good out-houses. Will be sold low. For particulars inquire at No. 261 Broadway, up stairs.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

COTTAGE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—In a desirable street near City Hall, lot 25 by 100, house 25 by 30, and two-story extension 12 by 25, finished in modern style, with extra conveniences. Price, $7,000. One-half on mortgage. Principals only will address Box No. 2,212, New-York Post-Office.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—300 acres in Dutchess County, near station on Railroad, $15,000. Also 230 acres near Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., $11,000; 40 acres on Lake Gilead and other places. E. B. KINSHIMER, No 319 4th-av. 8 to 10, 3 to 7.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two very desirable 3-story brick houses, in vicinity of 28th-st and Lexington-av.; also, two on 26th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; houses in fine order, &c. price moderate. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av. Hours 8 to 10; 3 to 7.

LAND FOR SALE.—5,000 acres of choice farming lands in the State of Iowa will be sold for dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, or clothing, or cash, at low rates. Apply at the offices of JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 88 Liberty-st., corner Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, house and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 53d-st., must be sold. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—In the vicinity of the Packer Institute. To rent a comfortable furnished house; also, board for a family—three rooms required. Address Box No. 3,884 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—The lower part of a house containing 3 or 4 rooms between 4th and 10th sts., near to the 3d-av., where only one family occupies the remainder. Address, stating terms and locality, to W. SIMPSON, Daily Times Office. Reference given if required.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE.—A 3-story house 25 feet front, or a 2-story house 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements, in a pleasant location up town. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,121 Post-Office.

LAND WANTED—From six to eight acres of good loam soil on the Sound, or on a hill near the Sound, between Astoria and Huntington, not over half a mile from a village free from marshes. Price not over $100 an acre. Address A. A. RAVENSWOOD, Long Island.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome four-story brown-fronted English basement house, with all the modern improvements. The furniture is nearly new and in good condition; will be sold at a bargain. Rent only $700. Address D. E. G., at this office, or apply at No. 219 West 25th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—To the 1st of May next, or to a desirable tenant for a longer period, a three story dwelling house with modern improvements, (and some furniture if wanted,) most delightfully situated in Clinton-place, near Broadway. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 500 Post-Office.

TO LEASE—Two stores eight lofts, and two basements, in the new buildings, Nos. 44 and 46 Canal st., near Broadway; four lofts in the house No. 144 Chambers st., and three large rooms in the building No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard st.; all well lighted, and well adapted for any kind of business. The above will be leased on favorable terms. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 144 Chambers st.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A new Cottage, ornamented with six lots of ground, grape-vines, fruit trees, &c., eligibly situated on Pacific st., near Clove-road, genteel neighborhood, convenient to Fulton av. cars, suitable for a small family, florist or gardener. Cheap rent. Inquire of Dr. LAWRENCE, No. 246 Delancey-st.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—To a small respectable family, the lower part of house No. 229 West 18th-st., consisting of front basement, front and back parlors, two rooms in attic; rent reasonable. A small family occupy the upper part.

LEASE FOR SALE OR HOUSE TO LET—House nearly new, four-story brick, with store; the gas and water to fourth floor. Suitable for business or boarding. Lease 5½ years, or rent $350 a year. Apply on the premises No. 36 Great Jones st., between Bowery and Broadway.

THREE STORES TO LET CHEAP—Under the Fourth District Court house, corner 5th-st. and 2d-av.; one is a corner and has a fine saloon under; to be let together or separate. Apply to [illegible]

OFFICES TO LET.—[illegible] Wall-st.

TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR INTEREST-PAYING STOCKS—A first-class three-story and high-basement house in Clymer st., Brooklyn. The house is well finished throughout, having chandeliers, gas fixtures, bathroom, boiler, tubes, &c. Inquire of [illegible] JACOBS, No. 8 Wall-st., or P. ADAMS, No. 92 Grand-st.

TO LET—In Grand-st., Williamsburg, a genteel commodious suite of 6 rooms, with gas, newly and handsomely papered, over a store. Rent $150 per annum. Inquire at No. 452 Grand st., Williamsburg, or the store below it. [illegible]

TO LET—A three-story house in East 20th-st., with all the improvements; in fine order. Address G. BROWN, Box No. 155 Chatham-square Post-Office.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 258 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip; possession given on the 10th of September. Inquire of ABERNETHY BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

STEADY POWER.—A few choice rooms still to be had in the Depot Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 66 Water st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Centre. Apply to J. G. HOLL & SON, No. 250 Centre.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.
This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed eye-lids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seal of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

[illegible]

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 5 till 8.

No. 157 Prince st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

[illegible]

SURE CURE—The Great Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

[illegible]

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible] DR. MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than [illegible] thousand cases, without an instance of failure. [illegible] W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 anatomical plates. [illegible]

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division st., the only place now as well known for the very extraordinary cures it had performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and diagrams, addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 85 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Private Treatise," &c., office No. 542 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) [illegible]

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—[illegible] THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] MORTGAGE RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

S. B. SMITH, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—Aug. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms of Sale—10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOSTER S. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET-MADE FURNITURE TO PAY ADVANCES.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., No. 66 [illegible]

[illegible]

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 112 [illegible]

[illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, [illegible]

[illegible]

Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to view the stock previous to purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—Aug. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., rich household furniture, [illegible]

[illegible]

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Court-House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee, [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—The subscriber renews [illegible]

[illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS—THIS DAY (Thursday) at 11 o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, [illegible]

[illegible]

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, AUG. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 19 [illegible], Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, China and glassware, &c.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOTEL FURNITURE.—At 10 o'clock, on the premises, corner Hicks and Montague sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture of the "Pierrepont House," consisting of 40 suites of parlor furniture, large French plate pier and mantel glasses, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, a large assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture, Chickering piano-forte, silver-plated, China and glass ware, copper cooking utensils, table and bed linen, wines, liquors, stores, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues ready at salesroom on Friday.

J. F. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, BY J. F. DUNCAN, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of stoves at No. 238 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 448 Broadway, near Grand-st., viz.: Very superior parlor suites, in various coverings; bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, centre-tables, sideboards, etageres, chairs, rockers, lounges, extension dining tables, palliasses, &c. The above goods are made in the best manner, and must be sold to pay advances. May be examined to-day.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S second regular Fall Trade Sale will take place on THURSDAY, 28th Aug., at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 216 Pearl-st. The assortment is good and well worthy the attention of the trade. Full particulars in catalogues, which are now ready.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1856.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Messrs. GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER having advertised to sell the stock of drugs and fixtures in the store No. 149 Duane-st., corner West Broadway and Duane-st.—this notice is to forbid and caution the public against purchasing the said property.

R. ROBBINS, For the assignees.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due 1st of September next, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	THOMAS TILESTON,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
ERASTUS CORNING,	WILSON G. HUNT,
JAMES SUYDAM,	D. H. ARNOLD,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CHARLES E. BILL,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	WATTS SHERMAN,
ROYAL PHELPS,	S. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
JOHN J. CISCO,	EDMUND COFFIN,
JACOB HARSEN,	THOMAS SLOCOMB,
JAMES S. SEYMOUR,	CLINTON GILBERT,
GREENE C. BRONSON,	CORNELIUS SMITH,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr.,
CALEB O. HALSTED,	REUBEN H. WALWORTH,
THOS. W. PEARSALL,	DANIEL D. LORD.
PETER COOPER,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnify the State, for which an appropriation was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1854, and for which further provision was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to settle the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which date all interest on said Bonds will be stopped.

JAMES W. DENVER, } Commissioners California
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Debt.

A. J. F. PHELAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$20,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$70,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 12, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depots of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 20 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from us by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, [illegible] 74, 98, 112, 115, 118, 120, 121 and 145.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. R. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—New-York, June 25, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably result from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$150,000.—MONEY TO LOAN.—Or to buy for cash, diamonds, watches, jewelry, piano-fortes, &c. &c. Great Bargains in watches, ladies' reticules and oil-paintings. No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Apply to FRANK EYRESON, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—No. 2 EXCHANGE PLACE.—New-York, Aug. 25, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office.

GEO. F. FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, [illegible], having 20 years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WESTERN COUNTY BONDS AND STOCKS WANTED.—[illegible] Address Post-Office Box No. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. T. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson	[illegible]	Pittsfield	[illegible]
Claverack	[illegible]	Cheshire	[illegible]
Hollenville	[illegible]	South Adams	[illegible]
Ghent	[illegible]	North Adams	[illegible]
Chatham 4 Corners	[illegible]	Dalton	[illegible]
East Chatham	[illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]
Canaan	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Lebanon Springs	[illegible]	Becket	[illegible]
Stevens	[illegible]	Chester Factory	[illegible]
State Line	[illegible]	Huntington	[illegible]
West Stockbridge	[illegible]	Russel	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Westfield	[illegible]
Shaker Village	[illegible]		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE OCEAN PORT:		
Tuesday, Aug. 26	1	P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26	11¼	A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 27	1	P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27	6	A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28	1	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28	7	A. M.
Friday, Aug. 29	1	P. M.	Friday, Aug. 29	7½	A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30	2½	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30	8	A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31	8	A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30	7½	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31	5	P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31	4	P. M.
Monday, Sept. 1	3½	P. M.	Monday, Sept. 1	7¼	A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 2	3½	P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 2	8½	A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE RED BANK:		
Thursday, Aug. 21	7½	A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21	11¼	A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22	8	A. M.	Friday, Aug. 22	12	M.
Saturday, Aug. 23	1	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23	6¼	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24	[illegible]	P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 24	[illegible]	P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25	10	A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25	2½	P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26	11	A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26	3½	P. M.
Wedn'sd'y, Aug. 27	12	M.	Wednesday, Au. 27	4	P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28	1	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28	5	P. M.
Friday, Aug. 29	7½	A. M.	Friday, Aug. 29	3½	P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30	3½	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30	6½	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31	8	A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31	4	P. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12¼ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for trip to Coney Island and back to New-York, twenty-five cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, 203 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as an agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK.—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board,

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. H. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON & LEXINGTON R. R. CO., COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of September, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington, 6 per cents., and the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's first and second mortgage bonds, 6 and 7 per cents., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons. Signed, S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

Charles E. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert R. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED. UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms, Nos. 410 and 481 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers. WAREROOMS No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A Gale 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $150, &c. For sale by

T. E. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

COAL.

COAL.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, [illegible] Yards, No. 151 Lexington-av., corner 22d-st., Nos. 219 and 221 19th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:35 P. M. Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 11 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62.—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 6.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

3.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M. and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 9:40 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:25 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 9:40 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD NOTICE.—Fare to Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62. The Express Trains between New York and Albany will resume their regular trips as follows: 6:40 A. M. Express train will leave New-York on Friday the 29th instant. 8:10 A. M. Mail train running regular. 3:30 P. M. Express train will leave New-York for Albany on Thursday the 28th instant.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train on Friday the 29th instant. 9:15 A. M. Mail train running regular. 4:30 P. M. Express train on Thursday the 28th instant.

The road is repaired and in good order.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 9:10 A. M. (accommodation) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:10 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:47 P. M., and leave Providence at 5:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of stoves at No. 238 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 12 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 5-feet tubes, well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED.—A Steam Engine of about 8-horse power, with a double-flue boiler suitable for the engine. Any one that has an engine nearly new and in good order, can find a purchaser by addressing F. F., care of W. A. Cotheal, No. 138 William-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by

E. D'HEURSUSE, No. 197 Elm-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—700 tons Erie pattern, 57 and 58 pounds weight, now in port, on shipboard, and for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 13 Wall-st., near Broadway.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN S. WILSON, gas and steam-pipe fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 39 Chapel-st., near Duane. [illegible] order in city or country. Call and see.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL. [illegible] BOWNE & HASBROUCK, [illegible]

REMOVAL.—Messrs. WADE & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 216 to No. 287 Washington-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK. ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool in first cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, COMSTOCK Commander, will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock, M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the banks north of 42° until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

The steamship ERICSSON, LOWBER, will succeed the BALTIC and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct 4.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW, Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH, Tuesday, 2d September, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, 20th September, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of September, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock A. M.

The PERSIA will sail on the 17th September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.

$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rape seed oil, $12 of whale oil, $26 87 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and olive oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES E. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 133 Washington-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

TO WATCH IMPORTERS.—[illegible] LEVITT, of the firm of [illegible] manufacturers of all watches and chronometers bearing that name.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE JOHNSON and EDWARD M. FAULKNER, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE S. STACY and [illegible] STACY, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and sixty-one dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of March, 1856; and for the further sum of two hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest thereon from the [illegible] day of May, 1856, together with seventy-five cents, fees of protest; and for the further sum of two hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest thereon, from May 29, 1856, together with seventy-five cents, fees of protest; and for the further sum of one hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest thereon, from May 31, 1856, together with seventy-five cents fees of protest.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1856.

BUCKHAM, SHALES & GEBBIE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Trinity Building.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the [illegible] day of August, 1856.—Dated Aug. 15, 1856.

BUCKHAM, SHALES & GEBBIE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—SIMON CRAFT and OLIVER CRAFT, Plaintiffs, against PATRICK O'DONNELL and BRIDGET his wife, PATRICK KEEGAN and BRIDGET his wife, Defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at Newtown, Queens County, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HORATIO G. ONDERDONK, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

To the defendants, Patrick Keegan and Bridget his wife. The complaint in the above action was filed Aug. 12, 1856, in the office of the Clerk of Kings County.

H. G. ONDERDONK, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-NINTH STREET from the Second-av. to the Fifth-avenue, and from the First-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to Statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of Fifty-ninth street from Second-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the said City of New-York, as laid out on the map of plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Aug. 15, 1856.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against GEORGE NEVIN, ISAAC G. KENDALL, ANDREW J. BULL and FRANCIS MASON.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, GEORGE NEVIN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1856.

GOODMAN & JESUP, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 166 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of July, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JONATHAN D. STEELE, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1856.

GEORGE S. ROBBINS, JONATHAN D. STEELE, } Administrators.
CATHARINE E. RICHARDS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID R. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the Office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1856.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator.
MARY ANNE LEGGE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of EDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 2 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated, April 28, 1856.

SAMUEL G. WILLIAMS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHARLES JUDSON, Esq., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1856.

ANDREW PATTEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 35 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1856.

JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the [illegible] By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES L. RIDGELY, Cor. and Rec. Secretary.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines. [illegible]

[illegible]

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

[illegible], No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

TO CARPENTERS, MASONS AND IRON WORKERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office till Friday, Sept. 5, [illegible]

[illegible]

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals [illegible]

[illegible]

Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

[illegible] the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

[illegible] ARMY TO ENTER THE TERRITORY—[illegible] LANE'S MEN—THE U. S. TROOPS, ETC.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

[illegible] from the Border counties state that 2,500 [illegible] ready to enter Kansas on the 23d inst.

[illegible] Gen. LANE's men were on the [illegible] side of the Kansas River, for the purpose of [illegible] those who may go to the relief of Lecompton.

The Lexington Express, of the 22d inst., says that [illegible] has gone to the defence of Lecompton [illegible] a large body of troops.

[illegible] Richardson, in command of a large body [illegible] militia, had gone to the northwestern part of the Territory, to cut off the retreat of Gen. [illegible] should he attempt to escape.

A letter in the Republican, dated Palermo, Kansas, [illegible] states that the mail carrier arrived from [illegible] and Leavenworth, reports Col. Titus at Lawrence [illegible] extremely from several bullet wounds received in the attack on his house, and that he is not expected to live.

[illegible] OF MISSOURIANS ON QUAKER MISSION—A FREE SHOT AND SCALPED—LAWRENCE NOT THE ATTACKED.

Chicago, Wednesday, August 27.

[illegible] intelligence from Leavenworth states [illegible] of desperate Missourians had attacked Quaker Mission, twenty miles from Kansas [illegible] and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up [illegible] and leave the Territory. The demand [illegible] the Missourians were not strong [illegible] Mr. WINCHESTER, President of [illegible] Indiana.

[illegible] Sheriff of Kentucky, was shot [illegible] miles from Leavenworth on Wednesday [illegible] Missourians from Clay County, [illegible] in the road.

[illegible] of Missourians were crossing the river at Leavenworth into the Territory on Friday and [illegible] day. They were also concentrating at Weston and Kansas City.

[illegible] had been made against Lawrence [illegible] the latest dates.

[illegible] VERSION OF THE AFFAIR AT THE QUAKER MISSION.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 27.

[illegible] Lawrence, K. T., Aug. 22, [illegible]

The Quaker Mission, on the road from Westport [illegible] was attacked by a band of Georgians [illegible] They plundered the place, taking all [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] They threatened and [illegible] and said they would [illegible] to their camp. The people [illegible] had to flee. Gov. SHANNON [illegible] a few days ago by [illegible] of prisoners, and [illegible] from Lawrence to May last was [illegible] This was done through the mediation of [illegible] and peace was supposed [illegible] Missouri had [illegible] two thousand men to send. In the Territory [illegible] eight hundred men, and reinforcements have been sent for. If the Missourians [illegible] here to meet Lawrence there will be a [illegible]

The Kansas National Committee.

Lawrence, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Kansas National Committee met at the United States Hotel to-day. Governor Reeder, S. O. Hoyt and several others were present.

[illegible] some business of minor importance, it adjourned to Albany on Thursday morning.

Discharge of the Employees at the United States Armory at Springfield by Order of the Government.

Springfield, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The following order was issued from the United States Armory here this afternoon:

Springfield, Aug. 27, 1857.

To the Foreman and Employees of the United States Armory, Springfield:

I am compelled to communicate to you the purport of a circular which I have this day received from the Colonel of Ordnance. An extract [illegible] is as follows:

Ordnance Office, Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

[illegible] of the failure of Congress to make the appropriations for the support of the Army for the present fiscal year, and of the uncertain prospects of such appropriations being made, it becomes necessary to bring the expenditures at the various arsenals and ordnance depôt within the available means of the Department.

You will, therefore, on receipt of this, discharge all the workmen and other employees not holding appointments from the President, whose pay, wages and salaries are taken from the appropriation for the support of armies at the national armories.

In compliance with the instructions above written, you are hereby, from this day, discharged from the public service.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant, [illegible]

Gentlemen, to add that the [illegible] as a whole, and that branch of it with which we are particularly connected, have, to my personal knowledge, used every honorable effort to arrest the calamity which so summary an arrest of the progress of our operations must entail upon [illegible] and to save you individually from the inconvenience and loss which must accrue to you and those with whom you are connected.

[illegible] that you will do me the justice to believe that I have used my best endeavors to prevent this result, and that I shall deeply sympathize with you in your misfortune of employment.

I remain your obedient servant,

JAMES R. WHITNEY, Superintendent.

About two hundred men were discharged under this order. The four principal officers and six others are alone detached of the whole force employed.

The moulding of the Water Shops Department of the Armory goes on without interruption for the present.

The order was unexpected and creates some excitement among the workmen and citizens.

Anniversary Demonstration at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The military procession here this afternoon, it is estimated, was a mile long. A great mass meeting was to gathered on the wharf this evening. Also one in Covington and Newport, on the opposite side of the Ohio. Speaking is going on from various stands, and a torchlight procession will wind up the proceedings.

Workmen's Celebration at Pittsburg, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Eighth Anniversary of the National Turn-Fest commenced here yesterday. Several [illegible] from abroad were in attendance. There was a grand torch-light procession given by [illegible] night. The celebration will close on Friday.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The Charleston Board of Health report [illegible] cases in this city, by yellow fever, on Saturday [illegible]

Movements of Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada [illegible] this port, with 83 passengers for Liverpool and [illegible]

[illegible] amount about $325,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA AT SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bank, Shoemaker Bank, [illegible] of Pennsylvania, was admitted at 11. M. Hoyt, Esq., late Minister to England; the Abbe Mazzoni, of Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McCloskey, Mr. Wheelan, and many other distinguished members of the Catholic Hierarchy, in late evening. We are informed that the Bulls for the Consecration of Bishop MacCabeans have been received by Archbishop Hughes.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. C. D. FRENCHER, late GURNEY & FRENCHER, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 363 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Ballotype, Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype, and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FRENCHER, late GURNEY & FRENCHER, No. 363 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats.....$8
Fine Blue Dress Coats.....$8
Fine Brown Frock Coats.....$8
Fair Regians.....$7
Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 50 to $6
Black Cassimere Pants.....$3 50 to $5
Fancy Cassimere Pants.....$1 50 to $5
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests.....$3
Zephyr Cassimere suits.....$8
Complete genteel Black Cloth suits.....$12
At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another powerful bill to be given at this House, viz.: "The Lord of the Isles," "Pongo," "Butcher's Dog of Ghent." The Ladies must not forget that on Saturday next "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with little CONSTANCE HOWARD and her parents, is to be performed, in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock; and in the evening they will appear in the drama of "Ida May." This will be their only performance for some months.

[Advertisement.]

TAN, FRECKLES, AND SUNBURN.—These foes of beauty and comfort may be removed by the use of Kalliston. Its beautifying influence upon the complexion, and its health-giving action upon the skin, make it a very valuable requisite for the toilet, and, aside from this, it is a luxury as a daily wash for the face and hands. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

LAW SCHOOL.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A STARTLING TRUTH.—Those who die with diseases of such a kind cannot commit constructive suicide, and as these wonderful Pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretive organs, sufferers from these maladies, who neglect to take them, incur a fearful responsibility.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—TO MOTHERS.—Sore breasts are a sad drawback on the pleasures of maternity. This ointment at once allays the inflammation and heals the excoriated nipple. It is equally prompt in its curative action upon eruptions, sores, whitlows, and all external hurts.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The AMBROTYPE is daily increasing in public favor. Mr. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, is constantly making valuable improvements in this branch. The Ambrotype is taken and completed in ten minutes.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers at Hotels should not omit a visit to BRADY's celebrated Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It is one of the most interesting resorts in New York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Daguerreotypes sent to BRADY'S GALLERY from distant parts of the country for reproduction and enlargement, will receive prompt and immediate attention. They should be accompanied by a description of the color of hair, eyes, complexion, &c. No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Every style of Picture made by the Camera is produced at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway. Genuine Ambrotypes and Vignette Photographs attainable nowhere else.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Execution of John Fox for the Murder of Jane Henry—No Acknowledgment of Guilt.

The execution of JOHN FOX took place at New-Brunswick, yesterday, just before 12 o'clock. It was witnessed by about three hundred persons who were admitted within the jail yard, besides many who had climbed upon the roofs of houses in the vicinity. He maintained his firmness until the last. He made no confession of the crime for which his life was taken, and manifested but little agitation.

His crime was the murder of JANE HENRY, a youth seventeen years of age, near New-Brunswick, on the 16th of December last. The body of the murdered boy was found on Sunday the 20th of December, in a gully about 100 feet from the Raritan River, and half a mile below New-Brunswick. It lay with the throat cut from ear to ear, and a small rivulet of water ran under his throat. His overcoat was buttoned up to the neck. Various articles used by burglars were found upon his person. His watch was gone and his watch pocket was turned inside out. His watch, and other articles, were found upon the person of his murderer. Fox was arrested on Monday morning, Dec. 21, at Elizabethtown, and taken to New-Brunswick, where he saw the body of the deceased, but exhibited no signs of agitation. He simply remarked that JOHN HENRY was his best friend, but evinced no grief at the butchery of him. They had been intimate friends for several months. Fox was a resident of Elizabethtown, where PATRICK HENRY, of New-York—father of the murdered lad—has resided in the Summer season for a number of years past. Fox was convicted upon circumstantial evidence, of a nature which left no reasonable doubt of his guilt upon the minds of the Court and Jurors. His trial commenced on the [illegible] and ended on the 24th day of that month. The [illegible] stated that on Tuesday, the 24th of December, Fox and Henry were in New-York together; they left that afternoon for New-Brunswick, where they arrived at 6 o'clock. Fox stopped at a place where he had been boarding previously, and Henry stopped at a hotel.

On the morning of the 25th, Fox and Henry were seen together at the Railroad Depôt, at about 10 o'clock. They were afterwards seen going towards New-Brunswick towards the spot where the body was afterwards found. He was seen [illegible] on the road above the gully and near the place where the murder was committed. He was seen coming from the gully. He was [illegible] and staggered as if intoxicated. [illegible] other points between the gully and the [illegible] on his return. His clothes were [illegible] and blood was found upon his [illegible]

HIS LAST SUNDAY.

He slept soundly during the night before his execution, from 11 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the morning. Mr. A. R. SPEER passed some time with him in religious exercises on Tuesday evening, and again yesterday morning. He manifested considerable feeling at times; and on other occasions quite the contrary. He solemnly protested his innocence to Mr. SPEER on Tuesday evening, and yesterday morning he adhered to his assertion that he was not guilty of this crime. He said, "I call my God to witness that I am not guilty of the murder of JOHN HENRY!" He desired to be called at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but he slept so soundly that the watchman could not arouse him. At 8 o'clock he was in good spirits and seemed firmer, if possible, in nerve than on the night previous. He then furnished for publication the following card:

I, JOHN J. FOX, about to be executed, deem it my duty as well as my pleasure in this trying moment to return my heartfelt thanks to those who have shown me acts of kindness since my imprisonment. To Rev. Mr. SPEER particularly do I feel under great obligation for his continued kindness to me. He has been my friend, and has faithfully performed his duty to me.

To my counsel, Messrs. SPEER and SCHENCK, I also return the thanks of a dying man; all that could be done for me has been done by them, without fee or reward.

To Mr. A. R. SPEER, who has been with me much, and has been unremitting in acts of friendship, I feel compelled to utter my thanks, and also to Sheriff ACKER. I am sure that he has conscientiously performed his duty to me, and treated me well on all occasions. To Mr. ACKER's family also, I feel very thankful. They have treated me with great respect and kindness. Major CUNNINGHAM, of Trenton, I also thank for all he has done for me. He has always been a true friend.

In reference to myself I would say that I have a strong hope in the mercy of God, and sincerely trust that he has pardoned my sins and will receive me to himself.

So far as I have done wrong during my past life I feel truly sorry.

I am entirely innocent of the crime for which I am condemned. With my dying breath I declare my innocence.

I freely forgive those who have injured me in any way—I carry no feelings against them with me. I sincerely trust that all whom I may have injured in any way will forgive me.

I have not been guilty of any violation of the law except the crime at Elizabeth, for which I was punished. The many reports in circulation about my being connected with murderers and burglars, &c., are all false. JOHN J. FOX.

At his request he was left alone with the attending clergy—Rev. Mr. SPEER and Rev. Mr. CROSS, of the Protestant Episcopal Church—from 9 o'clock until the time of his execution.

THE PREPARATIONS.

During the morning people came into New Brunswick in considerable numbers, and at the time of the execution there were over 3,000 persons about the jail yard, of whom there were probably 100 women and children. A military force of about 120 men was upon the ground, at 10 o'clock, under the command of Col. MOORE, sided by his staff. The companies were the New-Brunswick Artillery, Capt. CHEVALIER; the Morgan Rifles, Capt. HYDE; and the Emerald Guard, Capt. DOUGAN. The crowd of persons in the street, as is usual upon such occasions, manifested a want of order and decorum, and many things were said that fell with a chilling effect upon those who heard them.

Meanwhile, those who had tickets were admitted into the jail yard to the number of about 300 persons, including those who were required by their official position to be present. The gallows was brought from Philadelphia, and is the same one upon which MATSOON (colored) was hung a few months ago, and the brothers SCUYLKILL about three years ago; and SPENCE, who was executed previously to them. It was erected by E. P. MOHAN, of Philadelphia. The whole height was 16 feet. The platform was 6 feet high and 8 feet square, and consisted of two doors, held at the side by hinges and supported in the center by a prop which, upon being knocked out, gave him a fall of four feet. A special police force of thirty men had been deputized by the Sheriff to keep order inside of the yard.

While these preparations were going on outside, FOX was engaged in his cell with the clergy in prayer, and was overheard repeating the Litany and reading the fifty-first Psalm of David. He appeared to be sincerely repentant for his sins against God and man. If he could say a word to his past associates in guilt, it would be that they abandon their evil course and lead religious lives. He said at last that he had no fault to find, and that God had been gracious to him. The religious exercises over, he was prepared for the execution. His dress consisted of a white shirt, drab pants and gaiter boots.

THE EXECUTION.

At 11¼ o'clock, the prisoner, accompanied by the clergy in their surplices, the Sheriff and his Deputies, and several other persons, marched in procession from the cell to the gallows. FOX walked firmly and erect, and ascended the steps of the scaffold with an unfaltering step. He looked pale, but evinced great courage. Upon being asked, by the Sheriff, if he had anything to say, he said that he had, and made a motion as if to speak. He then told the Sheriff that he had communicated to Mr. SPEER all that he had to say. When the rope was about to be put around his neck, he turned his head and looked at it; then remarked: "Oh! my wife—my child! God remember them." While they were putting the cap over his face, he said in a low voice: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" The prop was then jerked away, and he fell. The fall did not break his neck. He hung perfectly still for the space of ten seconds. Violent convulsions then commenced, which continued about three minutes. His pulse was perceptible until he had been hanging nine minutes. It was remarked by persons present, who had witnessed a number of executions, that his was the hardest struggle they had seen.

When pronounced dead by the attending physician, DR. VAN DEUSEN, NEWELL and LAYTON, he was cut down and placed in his coffin. Soon afterwards the coffin was removed to the rear gate of the jail yard, opening upon a side street, in which the hearse was assembled. The military were so formed as to allow the multitude to pass by in line and view the corpse. His remains were afterwards taken in charge by friends who intend to take them to Elizabethtown for interment.

It was observed with horror by some who were present that women gazed upon the execution from the windows. One of them uttered a startling shriek just as the cap was being drawn over his eyes.

Notwithstanding the persistence of the prisoner in declaring his innocence of the crime of murder, it is the almost unanimous belief of those who are familiar with the facts adduced on his trial, that the culprit met with nothing more than justice, according to the law of the State.

FOX was 22 years of age, a florist by occupation, and lived at Elizabethtown, where his wife and child now reside. He was an illegitimate child, and had no recollection of his mother. The man named FAULKS, who had passed as his father, told him during his incarceration that he was not his father. FOX's child is now three weeks old. He had not been visited by his wife from the period of his trial. Her late confinement prevented her from calling to see him recently.

German Republican Meeting.

During the Republican demonstration in Jersey City on Tuesday evening, the German Clubs from Hoboken, Hudson and Bergen who came to the meeting, united with the Republican Germans in Jersey City, and got up a meeting at DIEPE's saloon, in Newark avenue. It is stated that there were about 800 present. A very able and convincing speech was made by Mr. HANEMAN, the leading editor of the New-York *State Demokrat*. His speech was received with great favor, and the best of feeling prevailed among those present.

PICKPOCKETS.—Pickpockets were in the crowd at the Fremont meeting on Tuesday evening in Jersey City. A gold watch and two pocket-books are known to have been stolen. One of them contained $28; the contents of the other is not known.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Aug. 27.

$1,000 Ind. State 5s	88½	100 Erie Railroad			29 ⅞
4,000 do	88½	100 do			29 ⅞
13,000 Ohio 6s, '76	90	100 do			31 ⅞
7,000 Missouri State 6s	85⅝	100 do			30
1,000 Ill. Cent. bds, s. s.	92½	50 do			30⅝
31 Ill. Cent. Bonds	114	200 do			30⅝
10,000 Ill. C. RR. 1st, 8s	99	119 do			30⅝
25,000 do	99½	100 do			61
1,000 N. Y. Cent. RR. 8s	103½	100 do			30⅝
18 Bank of Commerce	103	400 Reading R. R.			85⅝
25 Park Bank	35⅝	100 do			85⅝
30 Union Bank	118⅝	100 do			85⅝
25 U. S. Trust Co.	135	100 do			85⅝
15 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	91½	100 do			85⅝
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	20	50 do			85⅝
200 do	20⅝	300 do			85⅝
20 do	20⅝	25 Panama Railroad			88⅝
50 Canton Co.	60	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.			77⅝
10 Penn. Coal Co.	90	200 do			77⅝
100 N. Y. Gas L.	90	100 do			77⅝
100 St. L. & M. L. R.	80	51 Clev. & Tol. R. R.			74⅝
100 do	80⅝	25 do			74⅝
30 do	80⅝	100 do			74⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R.	100	200 do			74⅝
15 do	100	100 do			74⅝
100 Harlem Railroad	15⅝	100 do			74⅝
100 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	75	10 New-Jersey R. R.			120

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Missouri State 6s	85⅝	400 Erie Railroad			29⅝
1,000 City 6s, '68	93½	100 do			29⅝
400 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	119⅝	200 do			30
200 do	120	200 do			30⅝
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	19⅝	100 do			30⅝
100 do	19	100 do			30⅝
6 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	75	100 Reading R. R.			85⅝
10 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	99	100 do			85⅝
100 do	99⅝	100 do			85⅝
200 do	99⅝	100 do			85⅝
100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	100	100 do			85⅝
25 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	74⅝	100 do			85⅝
100 C. & R. I. R. R.	99	100 do			85⅝

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

There was much dullness in the Stock Market at the early Board to-day, and, with the exception of two or three of the Railroads, the prices of yesterday were not sustained. In the afternoon this feeling increased, and was taken advantage of by sellers for the decline to press time contracts, particularly in Erie, which had been firm in the morning at 60, and in Reading, which fell to 85 ⅞ cent. cash, and seller 30 days. The closing sales of Erie were 59⅝ seller 60 days, 59⅝ seller 10 days. New-York Central closed weak, 89⅝ ⅞ cent. The Western Roads not so much pressed on sale, and for Rock Island as much as 93⅝ ⅞ cent. cash was bid, and Toledo 74⅝ ⅞ cent. Illinois Centrals, 91⅝@¾ ⅞ cent. sales. Missouri State 6s, 85⅝@¼, same as yesterday. There was no apparent cause for the heavy tone of the market, and no change in the Money market or Specie movements to justify it. The usual half-monthly California shipment was announced early in the forenoon, by telegraph from New-Orleans, as being on the way from Aspinwall, and about $1,500,000 will reach the New-York Banks before the close of the week. The shipment from Boston to-day, for Liverpool, was $638,000, of which only $207,000, as stated in our report of yesterday, went from this City. The following are the day's operations at the Sub-Treasury:

Paid on Treasury Account	$54,889
Received on Treasury Account	192,040
Balance on Treasury Account	12,693,970
Paid for Assay Office	348
Paid on Disbursing Checks	45,040

The offerings for discount at some of the largest of the Wall-street Banks, this week, are less pressing than last, and there is not so much first-class paper, 60 days to 4 months, left for negotiation with the Discount Brokers. The rates are 8@9 ⅞ cent. To-day, a leading firm of Bill Brokers were lending money at call in the absence of a sufficient offering of choice paper on the terms just quoted. Of long-date paper, 6 to 8 months, the supply is on the increase, made for account of the Importers, through the auction sales of Dry Goods now going forward. The rates are 9@10 ⅞ cent. Some 4-months Grocers' paper was done, to-day, at 9 ⅞ cent. There was less demand for call loans among the Stock Brokers than noticed on Tuesday. Foreign Exchange quiet since the making up of the Boston mails yesterday. The *Baltic* is the next Liverpool steamer, sailing direct on Saturday.

As noticed some days ago, there is considerable disappointment among the Importers at the apparent backwardness of the Fall trade and the indisposition of the Jobbers to pay remunerating prices for Silk Goods and the finer fabrics of Wool, both of which have evidently been over-imported since the 1st July. The trade is no doubt later than usual, but we much question the disposition of the country to take Goods as *freely* as they have been put upon the market. The comparative dullness is attributed in part, though erroneously, judging from the crowded state of the hotels, to the reports which have gone out prejudicial to the health of the City. The moderate bills of mortality through the present month must have corrected these, and as to the fears of yellow fever, which are occasionally alluded to, there is nothing, as heretofore remarked, to ground them on, so far as the City proper is concerned, save the rigid quarantine which has been enforced upon the large fleet of vessels arriving in the Bay in July and early in August from the West Indies and other Southern points.

The weekly telegraphic advices from the August traffic on the Western Roads, indicate much the heaviest business ever yet realized in any one of the Summer months. This appears to be the case with nearly all the established lines. From two of the new lines, Terre Haute and Alton, and Wabash Valley, the accounts are extremely encouraging.

NEW-YORK LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY—AUG. 5, '57.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000
Deposits in trust	[illegible]
Trust for accumulation	[illegible]
Other trust funds	$61,112 [illegible]
Interest on deposits	[illegible]
Interest on trust accounts	[illegible]
Taxes for seven months	[illegible]
Surplus profits July 31, 1857	[illegible]
Total liabilities, including Capital	[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Stock loans	[illegible]
New-York State and City Stocks	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Cash in Bank	[illegible]
Bonds [illegible]	[illegible]
Total assets, [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Moses Taylor, the Committee appointed by the Trustees to examine and compare the books and vouchers of the Committee. A dividend of 10 ⅞ cent. has been declared from the earnings of the profits; leaving the shares worth on the books, exclusive of dividend, 140 ⅞ cent.

We understand the new Artisans' Bank, capital $300,000, will open for business on Tuesday next, Sept. 1, at No. 117 Nassau-street. The managers are Messrs. N. C. Plant, President; Alexander Fraser, J. H. Browning, Ambrose Jones, Elijah Houghton, Harvey Bendell, George Gazzi, William J. Todd, James H. Gilbert, John Cutler, William Phelps, Henry A. Smithers, Buckley T. Bunce, James C. Darby, Edwin F. Bishop, John A. Livingston, Frank Vincent, John M. Davies, and Chas. E. Babcock. Mr. Charles T. Leak, for twenty years in the City Bank, has been made Cashier.

In the telegraphic news, *via* New-Orleans, from San Francisco, it will be noticed that the non-payment of the July interest on the California State debt in this city, through the neglect and failure of FALKER, COOK & Co., the late bankers of the State Government, created much indignation at home. Immediate steps were to be taken for repairing the wrong to the public credit.

BANKS OF SOUTH CAROLINA—JULY 31.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
Bank of State's	$1,34[illegible]	$[illegible]	$187,[illegible]	$1,327,[illegible]
Bank of Columbia	1,114,117	318,168	4,510	.....
Branch Camden	207,[illegible]	19,3[illegible]	1,[illegible]	.....
Southern R. R.	254,[illegible]	478,146	68,[illegible]	[illegible]
Planters' & Mech.	732,[illegible]	260,[illegible]	91,[illegible]	341,[illegible]
Union	734,[illegible]	191,[illegible]	97,[illegible]	320,[illegible]
State R.	464,[illegible]	278,104	120,[illegible]	338,[illegible]
South Carolina	382,[illegible]	276,[illegible]	85,[illegible]	124,[illegible]
Charleston	1,227,[illegible]	494,[illegible]	319,[illegible]	611,[illegible]
Exc. & Exchange	787,[illegible]	168,[illegible]	85,[illegible]	307,[illegible]
Blanchard	187,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newberry	67,[illegible]	33,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	30,[illegible]
Farmers'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]	151,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,[illegible]	[illegible]
Chester	[illegible]	79,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden	146,[illegible]	32,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	157,[illegible]
Peoples	[illegible]	54,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgetown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$11,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$1,415,[illegible]	$7,[illegible]

Hon. J. D. ROMAN, of Maryland, has been made Receiver of the exploded Valley Bank of Maryland. The regular local banking assets we understand to be next to nothing. The so-called capital stock—$100,000—is mainly in New-York names and with a personal liability, under the charter, for its forthcoming. The vouchers, in the shape of notes, memorandum checks, &c., for the circulation used in New-York, are said to be on

Messrs. Lalane, of Metropolitan Hotel	$[illegible]
D. M. Mitchell, No. 93 Wall-street	[illegible]
Loaned by Leland on Hocking Valley R. Bds.	[illegible]
Total New-York vouchers	$111,[illegible]
Local paper at Hagerstown	[illegible]
Together	$126,[illegible]
Circulated registered	$150,000
Capital Stock	100,000—[illegible]
Apparent deficit	$121,[illegible]

The Receiver is an attorney of high respectability, and will probably be able, in some shape, to bring the statement of the concern nearer to a satisfactory balance than the foregoing figures appear to do. The hope is that the amount of outstanding circulation left upon the hands of the community at the time of failure was much below the registered total.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The September interest on the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the La Crosse, and also on the Bonds issued to the Fon du Lac Road, will be paid by Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., No. 8 Wall-street. The September interest on the Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Road, will be paid by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street.

In a notice, some days since, of the controversy between the Mutual Life Company and one of their Trustees, we declined to adopt, and briefly stated why, the suggestion or conclusion of a correspondent as to the motive of Mr. BLUNT's pamphlet. Finding the memorandum or note which was sent to us since appended to the Report of the Board of Examiners, we freely give it place as part of the official defence, and would have done so before had it come to us as from the Company. We are quite sure that the great body of our readers will appreciate our own sincerity when we add that we have no other feeling on this subject than the conviction, erroneous it may be, that the public interest in all such institutions of trust and benevolence, is best promoted, not by silence where wrong doing or extravagance is charged, but by an impartial hearing of both sides. If we have not done justice, before our readers, to the pamphlet of the Company containing the Report of their examiners, the fault is with the Counsel of the Company, who prepared the first notice and abstract of the Report, which, in common with other city papers, we gave a prominent place to in this column a week or ten days ago.

"NOTE.—Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT has recently published what he calls the "Correspondence laid before the Examiners," appointed by the Board of Trustees to investigate and report upon the affairs of this Company.

His pamphlet contains a part only of that correspondence, with a letter addressed to the Policy-Holders by him, first published as an advertisement in the New-York *Tribune*, embracing the substance of his numerous speeches before the Examiners.

Mr. BLUNT has not, and probably will not, publish the facts as contained in the *minutes of the Board, and in official documents on file. On these facts* alone, and not on this correspondence which they had read, or the speeches which they had heard, the Board of Trustees founded their Report as fully vindicating the Officers and Trustees from his attacks.

Smarting under the loss of his honorable and lucrative position, as counsel to this Company, (the unavoidable result of his acts and omissions, professional and unprofessional,) it is not surprising that Mr. BLUNT should seek, by special pleading, to mislead the public as regards established facts, or that, regardless alike of the decisions of justice and the interests of the widows and orphans whom the Company protects, he should, by fresh misrepresentations, endeavor to make fuel for another crusade against this Institution."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27—7 P. M.

FLOUR scarce and firm. Sales 1,400 bbls for interior at $6 87 for choice Wisconsin; $6 62@$6 75 for extra Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. WHEAT is dull and lower; 3,000 bushels White Illinois River were sold at $1 48. Corn closes with holders more disposed to realize; 50,000 bushels sold at 70c. Oats quiet. WHISKY lower at 28c. *Canal Freights to New-York*—15c. for Corn and 17c. for Wheat. *Receipts in the twenty-four hours up to noon to-day*—8,000 bbls. of Flour; 18,482 bushels of Wheat; 43,626 bushels of Corn, and 2,616 bushels of Oats. *Canal Exports in same time*—95,354 bushels of Wheat; 66,556 bushels of Corn, and 21,567 bushels of Oats.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday*—*First Board*—$5,000 City 6s 9⅝; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 9¾; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 99; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad 4½; 100 Reading Railroad, 43⅝; 13 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 42¾; 5 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 25¼; 8 Harrisburg Railroad, 56; 50 Catawissa Railroad, 11⅞; 100 Wabash Canal, 13¾; 40 Commercial Bank, 63½; 5 Philadelphia Bank, 101; 1 Mechanics' Bank, 40; 46 Girard Bank, 115; 2 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 64.

Other Prices—United States 6s, '86, 102¾; Philadelphia 6s, 94@95¼; Philadelphia 5s, New-York, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 84¼; Reading Railroad, 43@43¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 50; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 16; Long Island Railroad, 9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref. 15¾; Schuylkill Navigation Bonds, 1842@1844, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Scrip, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible]; Wilmington and Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, 1842@1844; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

SAILED FROM	STEAMER	FOR	SAILS.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]